South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Compiled November 24, 1982 — Report for October 1982

LABOR FORCE

The October unemployment rate in South Dakota rose to 5.0 percent as 16,200 workers were out of jobs. Although the rate was the highest on record for October, it was well below the national average of 10.4 percent.

There are a number of reasons for the traditional disparity between the South Dakota rate and the national rate. A primary cause of the State's low rate is its relatively small percentage of heavy industry, which is more adversely affected during economic downturns. Durable goods manufacturing, which includes such industries as lumber, steel, automobiles, and electronics, accounts for only 5.5 percent of total nonfarm payroll employment in South Dakota compared with 12.5 percent nationally.

Compared to the rest of the nation, more of South Dakota's labor force is self-employed (about 21 percent compared with 9 percent nationally). The rate of unemployment for self-employed workers is much lower than it is for other workers. Self-employed workers may take drastic cuts in their hours and earnings but still not be considered unemployed.

Another reason for South Dakota's low unemployment rate is the definition of "unemployed" used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Although a person may not be working and would like a job, he or she must be actively seeking employment to qualify as unemployed. Many American Indians in South Dakota live on reservations in rural areas where job opportunities are very limited, so many of them have quit looking for work. They, therefore, are not counted as unemployed. In this instance, the unemployment rate is probably not as good a measure of the economic plight of these people as another statistic, such as per capita income, might be.

LABOR FORCE (Continued)

Employment continued to decline in October. The total of 307,200 compared with 313,600 in September and 321,200 one year ago. It now appears that the 1982 annual average will be 307,000 or 308,000. That compares with 316,000 in 1981 and 324,000 in 1979, the year of peak employment in South Dakota.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonagricultural wage and salaried employment rose to 233,300 in October from 232,600 in September because of the hiring of college students and students in local schools. The October total was 2.5 percent below the year-ago figure of 239,200. Six of the eight major industry divisions had declines in employment during the past year. Construction employment was down 15.7 percent at 9,100. Manufacturing dropped 5.0 percent to 24,800 and trade employment was down 4.0 percent at 62,000. Services and government had slight declines in employment while finance/insurance/real estate increased 2.6 percent to 11,700.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average manufacturing production worker in South Dakota worked 41.1 hours a week in October at $7.25 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $297.98. The weekly wage compared with $294.35 one year ago.

There were 3,001 initial claims for unemployment in October compared with 2,005 in September and 2,442 in October 1981. The number of weeks claimed dropped to 15,484 in October from 20,252 in September but was still higher than one year ago when 11,450 weeks of unemployment compensation were claimed. The trust fund balance was unchanged from September to October at $8.8 million, but it was $2 million below the year-ago level.

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SIOUX FALLS SMSA

The unemployment rate in Sioux Falls rose to 4.4 percent in October from 4.2 percent in September. It was slightly below the year-ago rate of 4.6 percent. There were 2,759 Sioux Falls residents unemployed in October compared to 2,618 in September. One year ago there were 2,907.

Contrary to the statewide trend, employment in Sioux Falls was higher in October compared with September and only slightly lower than the year ago figure. The October total of 60,099 compared with 59,539 in September and 60,423 in October 1981.

Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment in Sioux Falls rose to 55,500 in October from 55,000 in September. It was also ahead of the year-ago total of 54,900. Construction employment had the largest percentage gain in employment among the major industry divisions. It increased 15.4 percent over the past year to 3,000. Finance/Insurance/Real Estate increased 5.7 percent to 3,700 and services employment was up 3.5 percent at 14,700. Manufacturing employment declined 4.1 percent to 7,100.

SULLY COUNTY TOPS SOUTH DAKOTA PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME RANKINGS

Sully County had the highest reported per capita personal income among South Dakota's 66 counties during 1980, Shannon County had the lowest.

The difference between the high and low counties was very significant as Sully had a per capita personal income of $11,436 and Shannon a per capita personal income of $2,897. Shannon's per capita figure was only 37.1 percent of the figure for South Dakota. South Dakota's per capita personal income was $7,818.

Per capita personal income is total personal income divided by the population estimate. Per capita figures for 1980 were reported in the April 1982 issue of "Survey of Current Business" which is published by the United States Department of Commerce.

Twenty counties reported per capita personal incomes higher than South Dakota's average, however only two had higher ones than the United States as a whole. Those two were Sully and Minnehaha County. The United States had a per capita personal income of $9,511.

South Dakota's per capita personal income increased by 3.4 percent from 1979 to 1980, 37 of the 66 counties followed suit.

The top five counties in South Dakota in per capita personal income for 1980 are as follows:

Sully	$11,436
Minnehaha	9,750
Hughes	9,115
Potter	8,910
Harding	8,843

The five counties with the lowest per capita personal income are:

Shannon	$ 2,897
Hanson	4,870
Todd	4,877
Corson	5,119
Buffalo	5,349

South Dakota's most populus counties generally fared well in the per capita rankings. Of the five largest counties (Minnehaha, Pennington, Brown, Brookings and Codington) only Brookings had a per capita figure, $7,219, below that of South Dakota's average.

Of the counties increasing from 1979, Corson County fared the best, 13.0 percent, however six counties (Corson, Hughes, Hyde, McPherson, Pennington and Walworth) had double-digit percentage increases. Turner County was the largest loser in per capita income, 17.1 percent, from a per capita figure of $9,108 in 1979 to $7,555 in 1980.

SOUTH DAKOTA PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY

COUNTY	Dollars 1980	Dollars 1979	Percent Change 1979 to 1980	1980 Rank in State	1980 Percent of SD Average
UNITED STATES	9,511	8,638	10.1	--	121.7
SOUTH DAKOTA	7,818	7,563	3.4	--	100.0
Aurora	5,788	5,984	-3.3	57	74.0
Beadle	8,716	8,131	7.2	9	111.5
Bennett	5,693	5,785	-1.6	58	72.8
Bon Homme	6,334	6,759	-6.3	48	81.0
Brookings	7,219	7,024	2.8	30	92.3
Brown	8,811	8,314	6.0	7	112.7
Brule	8,264	8,010	3.2	11	105.7
Buffalo	5,349	5,578	-4.1	62	68.4
Butte	7,191	6,632	8.1	31	92.0
Campbell	8,240	7,838	5.1	12	105.4
Charles Mix	6,017	6,045	-0.5	54	77.0
Clark	6,732	7,144	-5.8	42	86.1
Clay	6,753	6,779	-0.4	40	86.4
Codington	7,895	7,386	6.9	20	101.0
Corson	5,119	4,531	13.0	63	65.5
Custer	6,460	6,383	1.2	45	82.6
Davison	8,085	7,624	6.0	14	103.4
Day	6,832	6,483	5.4	38	87.4
Deuel	5,971	6,421	-7.0	55	76.4
Dewey	6,323	6,237	1.4	49	80.9
Douglas	5,547	6,227	-10.9	60	71.0
Edmunds	6,562	6,080	7.9	44	83.9
Fall River	8,800	8,489	3.7	8	112.6
Faulk	8,071	7,875	2.5	15	103.2
Grant	7,653	7,492	2.1	27	97.9
Gregory	6,988	7,037	-0.7	35	89.4
Haakon	8,586	8,770	-2.1	10	109.8
Hamlin	6,125	6,533	-6.3	53	78.3
Hand	7,794	7,851	-0.7	21	99.7
Hanson	4,870	5,762	-15.5	65	62.3
Harding	8,843	8,413	5.1	5	113.1
Hughes	9,115	8,252	10.5	3	116.6
Hutchinson	6,254	7,215	-13.3	50	80.0
Hyde	8,112	7,360	10.2	13	103.8
Jackson	5,643	5,614	0.5	59	72.2
Jerauld	6,346	6,093	4.2	46	81.2
Jones	7,773	8,113	-4.2	23	99.4
Kingsbury	7,331	7,629	-3.9	29	93.8
Lake	6,823	7,265	-6.1	39	87.3
Lawrence	7,973	7,445	7.1	18	102.0
Lincoln	6,748	7,909	-14.7	41	86.3
Lyman	7,133	7,293	-2.2	32	91.2
McCook	6,139	6,894	-11.0	52	78.5
McPherson	7,779	7,038	10.5	22	99.5
Marshall	7,097	6,834	3.8	33	90.8
Meade	7,004	6,400	9.4	34	89.6
Mellette	5,940	5,975	-0.6	56	76.0
Miner	6,586	7,314	-10.0	43	84.2
Minnehaha	9,750	9,281	5.1	2	124.7
Moody	6,967	8,170	-14.7	37	89.1
Pennington	8,836	7,855	12.5	6	113.0
Perkins	7,733	7,264	6.5	25	98.9
Potter	8,910	8,559	4.1	4	114.0
Roberts	6,146	5,911	4.0	51	78.6
Sanborn	6,343	6,555	-3.2	47	81.1
Shannon	2,897	2,757	5.1	66	37.1
Spink	6,987	7,107	-1.7	36	89.4
Stanley	7,750	7,353	5.4	24	99.1
Sully	11,436	11,851	-3.5	1	146.3
Todd	4,877	4,626	5.4	64	62.4
Tripp	7,906	7,653	3.3	19	101.1
Turner	7,555	9,108	-17.1	28	96.6
Union	7,720	8,582	-10.1	26	98.7
Walworth	8,027	7,157	12.2	16	102.7
Yankton	8,019	7,594	5.6	17	102.6
Ziebach	5,438	5,295	2.7	61	69.6

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	October 1982				October 1981*			
	Labor Force[1]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[1]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	110,767,000	99,825,000	10,942,000	9.9[2]	109,244,000	101,028,000	8,216,000	7.5[2]
South Dakota	323,400	307,200	16,200	5.0	336,300	321,200	15,100	4.5
Sioux Falls SMSA	62,858	60,099	2,759	4.4	63,330	60,423	2,907	4.6
Aurora	1,420	1,404	16	1.1	1,606	1,538	68	4.2
Beadle	9,419	9,011	408	4.3	9,719	9,394	325	3.3
Bennett	1,285	1,257	28	2.2	1,401	1,341	60	4.3
Bon Homme	3,489	3,372	117	3.4	4,003	3,854	149	3.7
Brookings	13,766	13,009	757	5.5	14,018	13,408	610	4.4
Brown	19,142	18,127	1,015	5.3	19,478	18,689	789	4.1
Brule	2,777	2,674	103	3.7	2,882	2,784	98	3.4
Buffalo	506	411	95	18.8	548	488	60	10.9
Butte	3,746	3,532	214	5.7	4,222	3,912	310	7.3
Campbell	951	918	33	3.5	836	796	40	4.8
Charles Mix	3,806	3,613	193	5.1	4,124	3,891	233	5.6
Clark	1,953	1,866	87	4.5	1,963	1,939	24	1.2
Clay	6,145	5,467	678	11.0	6,261	5,879	382	6.1
Codington	10,042	9,451	591	5.9	10,354	9,845	509	4.9
Corson	1,184	1,039	145	12.2	1,525	1,371	154	10.1
Custer	2,389	2,266	123	5.1	2,275	2,207	68	3.0
Davison	9,577	9,190	387	4.0	9,820	9,512	308	3.1
Day	2,889	2,742	147	5.1	3,254	3,141	113	3.5
Deuel	2,043	1,945	98	4.8	2,064	1,987	77	3.7
Dewey	1,674	1,493	181	10.8	1,991	1,741	250	12.6
Douglas	1,752	1,716	36	2.1	2,009	1,918	91	4.5
Edmunds	2,006	1,941	65	3.2	2,152	2,077	75	3.5
Fall River	2,857	2,704	153	5.4	3,481	3,291	190	5.5
Faulk	1,403	1,384	19	1.4	1,448	1,426	22	1.5
Grant	4,259	4,066	193	4.5	4,420	4,211	209	4.7
Gregory	2,520	2,451	69	2.7	2,573	2,491	82	3.2
Haakon	1,627	1,546	81	5.0	1,449	1,432	17	1.2
Hamlin	1,991	1,894	97	4.9	2,226	2,147	79	3.5
Hand	2,037	1,923	114	5.6	2,189	2,147	42	1.9
Hanson	1,080	1,038	42	3.9	1,143	1,098	45	3.9

1 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

2 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 10.4 and 8.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

* Data in this table revised to March 1981 benchmark.

TABLE 1 (Continued)
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	October 1982				October 1981*			
	Labor Force[1]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[1]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	633	631	2	0.3	650	646	4	0.6
Hughes	7,152	6,918	234	3.3	7,877	7,501	376	4.8
Hutchinson	4,049	3,937	112	2.8	4,391	4,233	158	3.6
Hyde	728	714	14	1.9	840	815	25	3.0
Jackson	935	876	59	6.3	913	868	45	4.9
Jerauld	1,189	1,158	31	2.6	1,217	1,207	10	0.8
Jones	677	602	75	11.1	614	605	9	1.5
Kingsbury	3,399	3,248	151	4.4	3,649	3,592	57	1.6
Lake	5,167	4,943	224	4.3	5,790	5,624	166	2.9
Lawrence	9,550	8,978	572	6.0	9,453	9,008	445	4.7
Lincoln	5,974	5,714	260	4.4	6,867	6,598	269	3.9
Lyman	1,316	1,265	51	3.9	1,452	1,386	66	4.5
McCook	2,864	2,735	129	4.5	2,617	2,524	93	3.6
McPherson	1,527	1,477	50	3.3	1,721	1,698	23	1.3
Marshall	1,959	1,814	145	7.4	2,049	1,985	64	3.1
Meade	5,481	5,216	265	4.8	5,535	5,358	177	3.2
Mellette	710	674	36	5.1	752	702	50	6.6
Miner	1,638	1,594	44	2.7	1,829	1,798	31	1.7
Minnehaha	62,858	60,099	2,759	4.4	63,330	60,423	2,907	4.6
Moody	3,470	3,370	100	2.9	3,593	3,515	78	2.2
Pennington	36,265	34,187	2,078	5.7	35,825	34,110	1,715	4.8
Perkins	2,190	2,118	72	3.3	2,190	2,123	67	3.1
Potter	1,802	1,701	101	5.6	2,022	1,922	100	4.9
Roberts	4,116	3,892	224	5.4	4,467	4,264	203	4.5
Sanborn	1,386	1,330	56	4.0	1,305	1,265	40	3.1
Shannon	2,675	2,298	377	14.1	3,095	2,653	442	14.3
Spink	3,709	3,631	78	2.1	3,992	3,764	228	5.7
Stanley	1,104	1,065	39	3.5	1,188	1,157	31	2.6
Sully	678	628	50	7.4	755	719	36	4.8
Todd	2,026	1,731	295	14.6	2,309	1,956	353	15.3
Tripp	2,983	2,894	89	3.0	3,417	3,276	141	4.1
Turner	3,735	3,648	87	2.3	4,336	4,235	101	2.3
Union	6,852	6,405	447	6.5	6,535	6,314	221	3.4
Walworth	2,976	2,809	167	5.6	3,332	3,077	255	7.7
Yankton	8,908	8,493	415	4.7	9,797	9,345	452	4.6
Ziebach	1,016	951	65	6.4	1,116	1,014	102	9.1

[1] Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

* Data in this table revised to March 1981 benchmark.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
(in thousands)

	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Total Nonagricultural	233.1	232.6	239.2	0.2	-2.6
Manufacturing	24.8	25.1	26.1	-1.2	-5.0
Durable Goods	11.9	12.2	13.2	-2.5	-9.8
Lumber & Furniture	1.1	1.2	1.4	-8.3	-21.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.4	7.5	8.5	-1.3	-12.9
Other Durable Goods	3.4	3.5	3.3	-2.9	3.0
Nondurable Goods	12.9	12.9	12.9	0.0	0.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.9	8.0	7.9	-1.3	0.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Nonmanufacturing	208.3	207.5	213.1	0.4	-2.3
Mining	2.7	1.5	3.0	80.0	-10.0
Construction	9.1	9.3	10.8	-2.2	-15.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.9	12.8	12.9	0.8	0.0
Railroads	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.0	-20.0
Other Transportation	6.1	6.1	6.1	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	6.0	5.9	5.8	1.7	3.4
Trade	62.0	63.5	64.6	-2.4	-4.0
Wholesale Trade	16.9	16.8	17.0	0.6	-0.6
Durable Goods	7.5	7.6	7.9	-1.3	-5.1
Nondurable Goods	9.4	9.2	9.1	2.2	3.3
Retail Trade	45.1	46.7	47.6	-3.4	-5.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11.7	11.7	11.4	0.0	2.6
Services	51.8	51.9	52.2	-0.2	-0.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13.2	14.5	13.3	-9.0	-0.8
Medical and Health	20.9	21.0	21.1	-0.5	-0.9
Educational, Membership & Social	15.0	13.7	15.0	9.5	0.0
Other	2.7	2.7	2.8	0.0	-3.6
Government	58.1	56.8	58.2	2.3	-0.2
Federal	10.5	10.7	10.6	-1.9	-0.9
State	15.9	15.3	16.2	3.9	-1.9
State Education	8.0	7.3	8.3	9.6	-3.6
Other State	7.9	8.0	7.9	-1.3	0.0
Local	31.7	30.8	31.4	2.9	1.0
Local Education	18.6	17.1	18.5	8.8	0.5
Other Local	13.1	13.7	12.9	-4.4	1.6

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Total Nonagricultural	55.5	55.0	54.9	0.9	1.1
Manufacturing	7.1	7.2	7.4	-1.4	-4.1
Durable Goods	2.0	2.1	2.0	-4.8	0.0
Nondurable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.4	0.0	-5.6
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.3	0.0	-7.0
Nonmanufacturing	48.4	47.8	47.5	1.3	1.9
Construction and Mining	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.4	15.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.4	4.5	4.5	-2.2	-2.2
Trade	15.6	15.4	15.8	1.3	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	4.6	4.6	4.9	0.0	-6.1
Retail Trade	11.0	10.8	10.9	1.9	0.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3.7	3.7	3.5	0.0	5.7
Services	14.7	14.4	14.2	2.1	3.5
Government	7.0	6.9	6.9	1.4	1.4

*This category includes full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the week including the 12th of the month.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	297.98	274.23	294.35	41.1	38.3	40.6	7.25	7.16	7.25
Durable Goods	256.50	266.11	261.89	39.1	39.6	39.5	6.56	6.72	6.63
Lumber & Furniture	248.69	269.61	258.13	43.1	43.0	38.7	5.77	6.27	6.67
Fabricated Metals & Mach	244.86	248.71	261.62	37.1	37.4	39.4	6.60	6.65	6.64
Nondurable Goods	336.69	281.20	326.93	43.0	37.0	41.7	7.83	7.60	7.84
Food & Kindred Products	383.64	301.08	386.10	44.3	35.8	42.9	8.66	8.41	9.00
Paper, Printing & Publishing	245.96	252.96	254.41	34.4	34.7	38.9	7.15	7.29	6.54
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	415.36	318.45	444.71	47.2	36.9	43.9	8.80	8.63	10.13
Durable Goods	289.60	302.43	272.45	40.0	41.6	38.7	7.24	7.27	7.04
Nondurable Goods	439.83	322.38	481.50	48.6	35.9	45.0	9.05	8.98	10.70

*Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers.

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Sep. 1982	Aug. 1982	Sep. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	293.3	292.8	279.3	0.2	5.0
Food & Beverages	280.1	279.9	270.7	0.1	3.5
Housing	319.7	320.1	303.7	-0.1	5.3
Apparel	194.9	191.8	190.7	1.6	2.2
Transportation	295.3	296.2	285.2	-0.3	3.5
Medical Care	336.0	333.3	301.7	0.8	11.4
Entertainment	238.3	237.4	224.0	0.4	6.4

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981
Sex, Total	4,145	3,918	2,423	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2,455	2,432	1,502	59.2	62.1	62.0
Female	1,690	1,486	921	40.8	37.9	38.0
Race, Total	4,145	3,918	2,423	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3,039	3,122	1,793	73.3	79.7	74.0
Nonwhite	1,106	796	630	26.7	20.3	26.0
Age, Total	4,145	3,918	2,423	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,292	3,024	1,847	79.4	77.2	76.2
Over 45	853	894	576	20.6	22.8	23.8
Industry, Total	4,145	3,918	2,423	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	261	472	30	6.3	12.1	1.2
Construction	527	404	455	12.7	10.3	18.8
Manufacturing	1,319	1,203	411	31.8	30.7	17.0
Transportation & Public Utilities	180	156	116	4.4	4.0	4.8
Trade	785	718	567	18.9	18.3	23.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	93	81	51	2.2	2.1	2.1
Services	774	694	579	18.7	17.7	23.9
Government	206	190	214	5.0	4.8	8.8
Occupation, Total	4,145	3,918	2,423	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	644	580	411	15.5	14.8	17.0
Clerical and Sales	705	652	539	17.0	16.6	22.2
Services	419	415	300	10.1	10.6	12.4
Processing	159	167	71	3.8	4.3	2.9
Machine Trade	334	363	146	8.1	9.3	6.0
Benchwork	609	529	90	14.7	13.5	3.7
Structural Work	792	656	590	19.1	16.7	24.4
Other	483	556	276	11.7	14.2	11.4
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	4,145	3,918	2,423	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	875	575	584	21.1	14.7	24.1
3-4 Weeks	510	538	279	12.3	13.7	11.5
5-14 Weeks	1,705	1,874	899	41.1	47.8	37.1
15 Weeks & Over	1,055	931	661	25.5	23.8	27.3

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
State Program					
Initial Claims Monthly Total	3,001	2,005	2,442	49.7	22.9
Weeks Claimed Monthly Total	15,484	20,252	11,450	-23.5	35.2
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	3,001	38,285	2,442	--	22.9
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	15,484	235,909	11,450	--	35.2
Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,302,066	$1,742,380	$863,801	-25.3	50.7
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$108.17	$117.92	$104.29	-8.3	3.7
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$1,302,066	$20,352,411	$863,801	--	50.7
Unemployment Trust Fund (In ooo's)	$8,830.4	$8,772.1	$10,799.3	0.7	-18.2
Federal Program					
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	63	1,265	133	--	-52.6
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	137	5,048	568	--	-75.9
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$28,838	$642,023	$54,624	--	-47.2

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

COMPILED DECEMBER 20, 1982 REPORT FOR NOVEMBER 1982

CENSUS DATA AVAILABLE

The Research and Statistics section of the South Dakota Department of Labor has received a substantial amount of data from the 1980 census. A few examples of the information available are; persons, families, persons by race, persons by sex, persons by age, employed persons by occupation, employed persons by industry, and family median and mean income. This information is available on a statewide and county basis.

Requests for this information can be sent to:

Research and Statistics
Box 1730
Aberdeen, SD 57401

Telephone: (605) 622-2314

LABOR FORCE

The South Dakota unemployment rate rose to 5.6% in November from 5.0% in October as 17,900 South Dakotans were out of jobs and looking for work. The rate was also up from one year ago when it was 5.2%. The state rate remained well below the national average, which was 10.8%, on a seasonally adjusted basis.

There were fewer South Dakotans working this year in November--302,100 compared with 308,800 a year earlier.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm payroll employment accounted for 5,600 of the decline in total employment. The November estimate of 229,100 was 2.4% below the 1981 figure of 234,700. Six of the eight major industry groups had less employment this year. Construction employment dropped 11.8% to 8,200, manufacturing

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (CONT.)

employment was down 6.9% at 24,400 and trade employment declined 3.8% to 60,700. Mining, services, and transportation/public utilities all had slight declines.

Finance/Insurance/Real Estate show a slight increase in employment over the past year due to the expansion of Citibank in South Dakota. The industry would have had a substantial drop in employment if Citibank were excluded from the figures.

Government employment was up this November because of local hiring of election workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average manufacturing production worker in South Dakota worked 42.7 hours a week in November at $7.49 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $319.82. The weekly wage compared with $308.35 one year ago.

SIOUX FALLS SMSA

The Sioux Falls unemployment rate rose to 4.9% in November from 4.4% in October, but it was lower than one year ago when it was 5.7%. There were 3,080 people unemployed in November compared with 2,746 in October and 3,616 a year earlier.

Total employment in Sioux Falls was 59,740 in November compared with 59,425 in October and 59,526 in November 1981. Nonfarm payroll employment dipped to 54,900 in November from 55,000 one year ago. Manufacturing and trade were the only major industries with declines in employment over the past year. Manufacturing was down 5.4 percent at 7,000 and trade employment dropped 3.1% to 15,500. Finance/Insurance/Real Estate had the largest percentage gain in employment over the past year because of the expansion of Citibank.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	November 1982				November 1981*			
	Labor Force[1]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[1]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	110,855,000	99,379,000	11,476,000	10.4[2]	109,179,000	100,502,000	8,676,000	7.9[2]
South Dakota	320,005	302,143	17,862	5.6	325,553	308,780	16,773	5.2
Sioux Falls SMSA	62,820	59,740	3,080	4.9	63,142	59,526	3,616	5.7
Aurora	1,428	1,381	47	3.3	1,453	1,406	47	3.2
Beadle	9,379	8,880	499	5.3	9,461	9,038	423	4.5
Bennett	1,416	1,333	83	5.9	1,333	1,267	66	5.0
Bon Homme	3,358	3,256	102	3.0	3,679	3,588	91	2.5
Brookings	13,905	13,127	778	5.6	13,774	13,064	710	5.2
Brown	18,773	17,519	1,254	6.7	19,358	18,325	1,033	5.3
Brule	3,034	2,826	208	6.9	2,678	2,627	51	1.9
Buffalo	499	393	106	21.2	537	451	86	16.0
Butte	3,819	3,614	205	5.4	3,865	3,735	130	3.4
Campbell	1,028	997	31	3.0	798	712	86	10.8
Charles Mix	3,826	3,659	167	4.4	3,837	3,618	219	5.7
Clark	1,923	1,803	120	6.2	1,803	1,745	58	3.2
Clay	6,139	5,717	422	6.9	6,151	5,787	364	5.9
Codington	10,247	9,276	971	9.5	10,192	9,560	632	6.2
Corson	1,188	1,044	144	12.1	1,409	1,258	151	10.7
Custer	2,360	2,225	135	5.7	2,201	2,127	74	3.4
Davison	9,269	8,869	400	4.3	9,583	9,171	412	4.3
Day	2,894	2,732	162	5.6	3,109	2,973	136	4.4
Deuel	1,791	1,617	174	9.7	1,853	1,762	91	4.9
Dewey	1,721	1,497	224	13.0	1,938	1,667	271	14.0
Douglas	1,712	1,667	45	2.6	1,865	1,777	88	4.7
Edmunds	1,929	1,835	94	4.9	2,003	1,912	91	4.5
Fall River	3,036	2,850	186	6.1	3,321	3,159	162	4.9
Faulk	1,283	1,264	19	1.5	1,379	1,303	76	5.5
Grant	4,204	4,029	175	4.2	4,225	4,025	200	4.7
Gregory	2,395	2,327	68	2.8	2,413	2,352	61	2.5
Haakon	1,347	1,271	76	5.6	1,361	1,348	13	1.0
Hamlin	1,794	1,662	132	7.4	2,051	1,964	87	4.2
Hand	1,818	1,782	36	2.0	2,021	1,984	37	1.8
Hanson	988	932	56	5.7	1,044	990	54	5.2

1 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

2 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 10.8 and 8.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

* Data in this table revised to March 1981 benchmark.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	November 1982				November 1981*			
	Labor Force[1]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[1]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	638	636	2	0.3	555	551	4	0.7
Hughes	7,341	7,094	247	3.4	7,751	7,420	331	4.3
Hutchinson	3,879	3,719	160	4.1	4,135	3,959	176	4.3
Hyde	742	725	17	2.3	785	753	32	4.1
Jackson	841	766	75	8.9	886	839	47	5.3
Jerauld	1,244	1,228	16	1.3	1,138	1,106	32	2.8
Jones	616	578	38	6.2	555	529	26	4.7
Kingsbury	3,254	3,070	184	5.7	3,498	3,382	116	3.3
Lake	5,623	5,262	361	6.4	5,443	5,242	201	3.7
Lawrence	9,734	9,123	611	6.3	9,375	8,821	554	5.9
Lincoln	5,780	5,525	255	4.4	6,711	6,431	280	4.2
Lyman	1,429	1,349	80	5.6	1,347	1,262	85	6.3
McCook	2,851	2,689	162	5.7	2,457	2,336	121	4.9
McPherson	1,475	1,411	64	4.3	1,589	1,535	54	3.4
Marshall	1,830	1,681	149	8.1	1,979	1,847	132	6.7
Meade	5,000	4,759	241	4.8	5,411	5,184	227	4.2
Mellette	644	590	54	8.4	696	633	63	9.1
Miner	1,618	1,561	57	3.5	1,726	1,659	67	3.9
Minnehaha	62,820	59,740	3,080	4.9	63,142	59,526	3,616	5.7
Moody	3,256	3,162	94	2.9	3,436	3,303	133	3.9
Pennington	36,505	34,478	2,027	5.6	35,137	33,300	1,837	5.2
Perkins	2,093	2,022	71	3.4	1,989	1,923	66	3.3
Potter	1,743	1,653	90	5.2	1,843	1,803	40	2.2
Roberts	4,007	3,731	276	6.9	4,142	3,913	229	5.5
Sanborn	1,224	1,174	50	4.1	1,217	1,161	56	4.6
Shannon	2,797	2,382	415	14.8	3,036	2,598	438	14.4
Spink	3,602	3,531	71	2.0	3,563	3,497	66	1.9
Stanley	1,065	1,020	45	4.2	1,204	1,148	56	4.7
Sully	668	632	36	5.4	682	641	41	6.0
Todd	1,822	1,537	285	15.6	2,251	1,876	375	16.7
Tripp	3,100	2,938	162	5.2	3,205	3,050	155	4.8
Turner	3,595	3,482	113	3.1	4,087	3,965	122	3.0
Union	5,796	5,381	415	7.2	6,177	5,914	263	4.3
Walworth	2,852	2,635	217	7.6	3,130	2,924	206	6.6
Yankton	9,050	8,597	453	5.0	9,532	9,115	417	4.4
Ziebach	968	902	66	6.8	1,042	938	104	10.0

1 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

* Data in this table revised to March 1981 benchmark.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
(in thousands)

	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Total Nonagricultural	229.1	231.6	234.7	-1.1	-2.4
Manufacturing	24.4	24.8	26.2	-1.6	-6.9
Durable Goods	11.5	11.9	13.4	-3.4	-14.2
Lumber & Furniture	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.0	-21.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.1	7.4	8.6	-4.1	-17.4
Other Durable Goods	3.3	3.4	3.4	-2.9	-2.9
Nondurable Goods	12.9	12.9	12.8	0.0	0.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.9	7.9	7.9	0.0	0.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.5	2.5	2.5	0.0	0.0
Other Nondurable Goods	2.5	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.2
Nonmanufacturing	204.7	206.8	208.5	-1.0	-1.8
Mining	2.7	2.7	2.9	0.0	-6.9
Construction	8.2	8.8	9.3	-6.8	-11.8
Transportation & Public Utilities	12.7	12.7	12.8	0.0	-0.8
Railroads	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.0	-20.0
Other Transportation	6.2	6.2	6.2	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	5.7	5.7	5.6	0.0	1.8
Trade	60.7	62.0	63.1	-2.1	-3.8
Wholesale Trade	16.7	17.0	16.9	-1.8	-1.2
Durable Goods	7.5	7.6	7.7	-1.3	-2.6
Nondurable Goods	9.2	9.4	9.2	-2.1	0.0
Retail Trade	44.0	45.0	46.2	-2.2	-4.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	0.9
Services	50.4	51.3	51.2	-1.8	-1.6
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	11.8	12.7	12.5	-7.1	-5.6
Medical and Health	20.9	20.9	21.3	0.0	-1.9
Educational, Membership & Social	14.9	14.9	14.6	0.0	2.1
Other	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.0	0.0
Government	58.4	57.7	57.7	1.2	1.2
Federal	10.6	10.6	10.4	0.0	1.9
State	16.3	16.1	16.3	1.2	0.0
State Education	8.4	8.3	8.4	1.2	0.0
Other State	7.9	7.8	7.9	1.3	0.0
Local	31.5	31.0	31.0	1.6	1.6
Local Education	18.1	18.0	18.4	0.5	-1.6
Other Local	13.4	13.0	12.6	3.0	6.3

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
Total Nonagricultural	54.9	55.3	55.0	-0.7	-0.2
Manufacturing	7.0	7.1	7.4	-1.4	-5.4
Durable Goods	1.9	2.0	1.9	-5.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	5.1	5.1	5.5	0.0	-7.3
Food & Kindred Products	4.0	4.0	4.3	0.0	-7.0
Nonmanufacturing	47.9	48.2	47.6	-0.6	0.6
Construction and Mining	2.5	2.7	2.3	-7.4	8.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	4.6	4.5	4.6	2.2	0.0
Trade	15.5	15.3	16.0	1.3	-3.1
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.6	4.9	2.2	-4.1
Retail Trade	10.8	10.7	11.1	0.9	-2.7
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	3.8	3.7	3.5	2.7	8.6
Services	14.5	15.0	14.2	-3.3	2.1
Government	7.0	7.0	7.0	0.0	0.0

*This category includes full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the week including the 12th of the month.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	319.82	297.11	308.35	42.7	40.7	41.5	7.49	7.30	7.43
Durable Goods	256.41	252.70	263.25	38.5	38.0	38.6	6.66	6.65	6.82
Lumber & Furniture	245.68	245.15	265.04	35.4	37.2	38.3	6.94	6.59	6.92
Fabricated Metals & Mach	244.72	239.94	260.04	36.8	36.3	39.7	6.65	6.61	6.55
Nondurable Goods	376.65	337.47	355.91	46.5	43.1	44.6	8.10	7.83	7.98
Food & Kindred Products	443.72	384.95	408.59	49.8	44.4	45.5	8.91	8.67	8.98
Paper, Printing & Publishing	266.08	249.92	253.93	36.7	35.4	37.9	7.25	7.06	6.70
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	485.87	415.36	462.72	52.3	47.2	48.0	9.29	8.80	9.64
Durable Goods	254.18	290.00	299.48	35.7	40.0	42.3	7.12	7.25	7.08
Nondurable Goods	536.08	439.83	489.98	55.9	48.6	48.9	9.59	9.05	10.02

*Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers.

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Oct. 1982	Sep. 1982	Oct. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	294.1	293.3	279.9	0.3	5.1
Food & Beverages	279.6	280.1	270.3	-0.2	3.4
Housing	320.7	319.7	303.5	0.3	5.7
Apparel	195.5	194.9	191.5	0.3	2.1
Transportation	295.5	295.3	287.2	0.1	2.9
Medical Care	338.7	336.0	304.8	0.8	11.1
Entertainment	240.3	238.3	225.5	0.8	6.6

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981
Sex, Total	4,216	4,145	3,779	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2,475	2,455	2,064	58.7	59.2	54.6
Female	1,741	1,690	1,715	41.3	40.8	45.4
Race, Total	4,216	4,145	3,779	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3,359	3,039	3,045	79.7	73.3	80.6
Nonwhite	857	1,106	734	20.3	26.7	19.4
Age, Total	4,216	4,145	3,779	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,323	3,292	2,992	78.8	79.4	79.2
Over 45	893	853	787	21.2	20.6	20.8
Industry, Total	4,216	4,145	3,779	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	151	261	38	3.6	6.3	1.0
Construction	575	527	712	13.6	12.7	18.8
Manufacturing	1,416	1,319	1,151	33.6	31.8	30.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	169	180	136	4.0	4.4	3.6
Trade	899	785	759	21.3	18.9	20.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	88	93	73	2.1	2.2	1.9
Services	712	774	711	16.9	18.7	18.8
Government	206	206	199	4.9	5.0	5.3
Occupation, Total	4,216	4,145	3,779	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	596	644	437	14.1	15.5	11.6
Clerical and Sales	698	705	576	16.6	17.0	15.2
Services	417	419	371	9.9	10.1	9.8
Processing	119	159	58	2.8	3.8	1.5
Machine Trade	356	334	196	8.4	8.1	5.2
Benchwork	693	609	947	16.4	14.7	25.1
Structural Work	867	792	832	20.6	19.1	22.0
Other	470	483	362	11.2	11.7	9.6
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	4,216	4,145	3,779	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	772	875	1,332	18.3	21.1	35.3
3-4 Weeks	621	510	519	14.7	12.3	13.7
5-14 Weeks	1,696	1,705	1,168	40.2	41.1	30.9
15 Weeks & Over	1,127	1,055	760	26.8	25.5	20.1

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
State Program					
Initial Claims Monthly Total	3,104	3,001	3,503	3.4	-11.4
Weeks Claimed Monthly Total	16,213	15,484	12,234	4.7	32.5
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	6,105	3,001	5,945	--	2.7
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	31,697	15,484	23,684	--	33.8
Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,339,981	$1,302,066	$1,035,112	2.9	29.5
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$107.47	$108.17	$105.55	-0.6	1.8
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$2,642,047	$1,302,066	$1,848,373	--	42.9
Unemployment Trust Fund (In ooo's)	$9,343.0	$8,830.4	$11,978.3	5.8	-22.0
Federal Program					
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	181	63	267	--	-32.2
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	298	137	1,046	--	-71.5
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$58,085	$28,838	$104,299	--	-44.3

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Compiled January 25, 1983

Report for December 1982

NONAG EMPLOYMENT REVISED

The nonagricultural wage and salaried employment estimates contained in table two of this bulletin have been revised to a March 1982 benchmark. Benchmarks, or comprehensive counts of employment, are developed annually from data supplied quarterly by South Dakota employers covered under the South Dakota Unemployment Insurance Law. These quarterly reports are required by law and are available to department statisticians five months after the end of the quarter to which they relate. About 90 percent of total nonagricultural employment in South Dakota is covered under the state unemployment insurance program. Data for the remaining 10 percent are obtained from records of federal employees' unemployment insurance program, the railroad employees' unemployment insurance program, the Social Security administration and other agencies.

The benchmarks are used to adjust monthly nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates which have been computed using a sample of employers who report on a current basis. Once the new level of employment has been established, it is carried forward to the present according to the month-to-month changes in the sample.

LABOR FORCE

The South Dakota unemployment rate rose to 6.6 percent in December from 5.6 percent in November. The total number of state residents who were out of jobs and looking for work increased to 20,600. This figure does not include "discouraged workers," whose number has hit record levels nationally. An estimate of the number of workers who have quit looking for work is not computed for South Dakota.

The national seasonally adjusted rate, which also excluded "discouraged workers," rose to 10.8 percent in December from the revised November rate of 10.7 percent.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Total nonagricultural wage and salaried employment revised to a March 1982 benchmark, declined to 228,200 in December. It was down 1.2 percent from the November figure of 231,000 and 2.4 percent from the December 1981 figure of 233,800. Among the major industry divisions, two groups had increases in employment during the past year. Finance/insurance/real estate was up 3.4 percent or 400 jobs. Services employment, led by an increase in hospital employment, was up 0.8 percent or 400 jobs. Construction again had the largest decline in employment among the major industries. It was down 16.3 percent or 1,300 jobs from one year ago.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average manufacturing production worker in South Dakota worked 41.0 hours a week in December at $7.42 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $304.22. The hours worked estimate compared with 42.1 a year ago, while the average hourly wage compared with $7.40.

SIOUX FALLS SMSA

The unemployment rate in Sioux Falls rose to 5.4 percent in December compared with 5.0 percent in November. It was also slightly higher than the year-ago figure of 5.2 percent. The total number of unemployed was 3,383 in December.

Total nonfarm payroll employment in Sioux Falls was 55,000 in December. That was lower than the November figure of 55,200, but contrary to the statewide trend, it was higher than the December 1981 figure of 54,600. Employment increased in four of the major industries in Sioux Falls during the past year. Manufacturing was up 300 workers, transportation and public utilities was up 200, finance/insurance/real estate was up 500 and services was up 400.

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	December 1982[1]				December 1981			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	110,477,000	98,849,000	11,628,000	10.5[3]	108,574,000	99,562,000	9,013,000	8.3[3]
South Dakota	312,735	292,101	20,634	6.6	323,262	305,650	17,612	5.4
Sioux Falls SMSA	62,368	59,003	3,383	5.4	63,475	60,170	3,305	5.2
Aurora	1,360	1,302	58	4.3	1,477	1,417	60	4.1
Beadle	9,173	8,600	573	6.2	9,481	9,075	406	4.3
Bennett	1,311	1,255	56	4.3	1,292	1,248	44	3.4
Bon Homme	3,240	3,124	116	3.6	3,506	3,420	86	2.5
Brookings	13,457	12,525	932	6.9	13,581	12,845	736	5.4
Brown	18,537	17,112	1,425	7.7	19,303	18,373	930	4.8
Brule	2,817	2,696	121	4.3	2,709	2,567	142	5.2
Buffalo	491	382	109	22.2	507	432	75	14.8
Butte	3,798	3,499	299	7.9	3,824	3,679	145	3.8
Campbell	940	882	58	6.2	712	680	32	4.5
Charles Mix	3,670	3,467	203	5.5	3,848	3,582	266	6.9
Clark	1,816	1,704	112	6.2	1,779	1,708	71	4.0
Clay	6,010	5,526	484	8.1	6,069	5,675	394	6.5
Codington	10,031	9,081	950	9.5	10,194	9,478	716	7.0
Corson	1,156	1,009	147	12.7	1,356	1,213	143	10.5
Custer	2,297	2,117	180	7.8	2,200	2,065	135	6.1
Davison	9,050	8,617	433	4.8	9,482	9,122	360	3.8
Day	2,864	2,614	250	8.7	3,098	2,879	219	7.1
Deuel	1,714	1,471	243	14.2	1,861	1,683	178	9.6
Dewey	1,656	1,449	207	12.5	1,886	1,640	246	13.0
Douglas	1,670	1,597	73	4.4	1,798	1,716	82	4.6
Edmunds	1,876	1,751	125	6.7	1,996	1,870	126	6.3
Fall River	2,957	2,736	221	7.5	3,410	3,143	267	7.8
Faulk	1,275	1,210	65	5.1	1,332	1,276	56	4.2
Grant	4,052	3,863	189	4.7	4,165	3,950	215	5.2
Gregory	2,327	2,249	78	3.4	2,445	2,328	117	4.8
Haakon	1,358	1,256	102	7.5	1,365	1,345	20	1.5
Hamlin	1,738	1,593	145	8.3	1,993	1,904	89	4.5
Hand	1,849	1,722	127	6.9	2,031	1,961	70	3.4
Hanson	943	887	56	5.9	1,029	960	69	6.7

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 10.8 and 8.6. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1 (Continued)
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	December 1982[1]				December 1981			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	609	607	2	0.3	535	532	3	0.6
Hughes	7,237	6,916	321	4.4	7,756	7,398	358	4.6
Hutchinson	3,732	3,558	174	4.7	3,965	3,840	125	3.2
Hyde	725	694	31	4.3	777	745	32	4.1
Jackson	792	701	91	11.5	852	798	54	6.3
Jerauld	1,218	1,156	62	5.1	1,133	1,087	46	4.1
Jones	572	530	42	7.3	565	529	36	6.4
Kingsbury	3,154	2,926	228	7.2	3,432	3,302	130	3.8
Lake	5,272	4,915	357	6.8	5,433	5,171	262	4.8
Lawrence	9,662	8,969	693	7.2	9,219	8,753	466	5.1
Lincoln	5,676	5,304	372	6.6	6,605	6,317	288	4.4
Lyman	1,353	1,275	78	5.8	1,346	1,252	94	7.0
McCook	2,756	2,587	169	6.1	2,444	2,303	141	5.8
McPherson	1,422	1,344	78	5.5	1,540	1,475	65	4.2
Marshall	1,826	1,608	218	11.9	1,951	1,808	143	7.3
Meade	4,942	4,579	363	7.3	5,295	4,985	310	5.9
Mellette	646	579	67	10.4	684	608	76	11.1
Miner	1,548	1,474	74	4.8	1,669	1,608	61	3.7
Minnehaha	62,386	59,003	3,383	5.4	63,475	60,170	3,305	5.2
Moody	3,218	3,062	156	4.8	3,428	3,274	154	4.5
Pennington	35,558	33,174	2,384	6.7	35,206	33,079	2,127	6.0
Perkins	2,033	1,944	89	4.4	1,919	1,879	40	2.1
Potter	1,717	1,608	109	6.3	1,851	1,757	94	5.1
Roberts	3,754	3,384	370	9.9	3,992	3,713	279	7.0
Sanborn	1,171	1,109	62	5.3	1,206	1,142	64	5.3
Shannon	2,704	2,292	412	15.2	3,110	2,660	450	14.5
Spink	3,500	3,357	143	4.1	3,533	3,418	115	3.3
Stanley	1,059	997	62	5.9	1,132	1,074	58	5.1
Sully	641	601	40	6.2	673	624	49	7.3
Todd	1,769	1,495	274	15.5	2,217	1,877	340	15.3
Tripp	2,972	2,836	136	4.6	3,103	2,978	125	4.0
Turner	3,463	3,269	194	5.6	4,120	3,968	152	3.7
Union	5,584	5,169	415	7.4	5,691	5,410	281	4.9
Walworth	2,748	2,556	192	7.0	3,139	2,891	248	7.9
Yankton	8,982	8,395	587	6.5	9,491	9,052	439	4.6
Ziebach	900	829	71	7.9	1,040	938	102	9.8

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
(in thousands)

	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	228.2	231.0	233.8	-1.2	-2.4
MINING	2.7	2.8	2.8	-3.6	-3.6
CONSTRUCTION	6.7	8.0	8.0	-16.3	-16.3
MANUFACTURING	24.2	24.4	25.7	-.8	-5.8
Durable Goods	11.5	11.6	13.1	-.9	-12.2
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.1	7.1	8.7	.0	-18.4
Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.8	12.6	-.8	.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.8	7.8	7.8	.0	.0
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.4	2.5	2.5	-4.0	-4.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.6	12.7	-2.4	-3.1
Transportation Except Railroads	6.0	6.3	6.2	-4.8	-3.2
Communication & Public Utilities	5.6	5.6	5.6	.0	.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	60.6	60.9	63.7	-.5	-4.9
Wholesale Trade	16.0	16.2	16.9	-1.2	-5.3
Durable Goods	7.2	7.3	7.7	-1.4	-6.5
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.9	9.2	-1.1	-4.3
Retail Trade	44.6	44.7	46.8	-.2	-4.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.0	12.0	11.6	.0	3.4
SERVICES	51.5	51.8	51.1	-.6	.8
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	12.8	12.9	12.5	-.8	2.4
Medical and Health	21.6	21.8	21.3	-.9	1.4
Educational, Membership & Social	14.3	14.3	14.5	.0	-1.4
GOVERNMENT	58.2	58.5	58.2	-.5	.0
Federal	10.2	10.2	10.3	.0	-1.0
State	16.3	16.3	16.3	.0	.0
State Education	8.4	8.4	8.4	.0	.0
Local	31.7	32.0	31.6	-.9	.3
Local Education	18.5	18.2	18.6	1.6	-.5

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	55.0	55.2	54.6	-.4	.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2.0	2.2	2.2	-9.1	-9.1
MANUFACTURING	7.7	7.8	7.4	-1.3	4.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.8	4.7	4.6	2.1	4.3
TRADE	15.3	15.2	16.0	.7	-4.4
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.8	4.8	-2.1	-2.1
Retail Trade	10.6	10.4	11.2	1.9	-5.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4.1	4.1	3.6	.0	13.9
SERVICES	14.3	14.4	13.9	-.7	2.9
GOVERNMENT	6.8	6.8	6.9	.0	-1.4

*This category includes full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the week including the 12th of the month.

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TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	304.22	312.80	311.54	41.0	42.1	42.1	7.42	7.43	7.40
Durable Goods	265.69	256.41	267.07	38.9	38.1	40.1	6.83	6.73	6.66
Fabricated Metals & Mach	268.88	248.93	266.18	38.8	36.5	40.7	6.93	6.82	6.54
Nondurable Goods	343.87	367.54	357.58	43.2	46.0	44.2	7.96	7.99	8.09
Food & Kindred Products	403.50	437.24	414.05	45.8	49.8	45.6	8.81	8.78	9.08
Paper, Printing & Publishing	270.78	259.15	255.15	37.4	36.5	38.6	7.24	7.10	6.61
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	427.39	462.57	464.58	47.7	51.0	48.8	8.96	9.07	9.52

*Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers.

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Nov. 1982	Oct. 1982	Nov. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	293.6	294.1	280.7	-0.2	4.6
Food & Beverages	279.1	279.6	269.9	-0.2	3.4
Housing	319.0	320.7	304.2	-0.5	4.9
Apparel	195.4	195.5	191.3	-0.1	2.1
Transportation	295.8	295.5	289.1	0.1	2.3
Medical Care	342.2	338.7	308.2	1.0	11.0
Entertainment	239.9	240.3	226.8	-0.2	5.8

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981
Sex, Total	4,740	4,216	4,140	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	3,265	2,475	2,950	68.9	58.7	71.3
Female	1,475	1,741	1,190	31.1	41.3	28.7
Race, Total	4,740	4,216	4,140	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	3,886	3,359	3,339	82.0	79.7	80.7
Nonwhite	854	857	801	18.0	20.3	193
Age, Total	4,740	4,216	4,140	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,740	3,323	3,253	78.9	78.8	78.6
Over 45	1,000	893	887	21.1	21.2	21.4
Industry, Total	4,740	4,216	4,140	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	192	151	103	4.1	3.6	2.5
Construction	1,166	575	1,343	24.6	13.6	32.5
Manufacturing	1,235	1,416	742	26.0	33.6	17.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	211	169	196	4.5	4.0	4.7
Trade	923	899	788	19.5	21.3	19.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	83	88	62	1.7	2.1	1.5
Services	696	712	683	14.7	16.9	16.5
Government	234	206	223	4.9	4.9	5.4
Occupation, Total	4,740	4,216	4,140	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	558	596	451	11.8	14.1	10.9
Clerical and Sales	594	698	556	12.6	16.6	13.4
Services	470	417	384	9.9	9.9	9.3
Processing	148	119	91	3.1	2.8	2.2
Machine Trade	346	356	232	7.3	8.4	5.6
Benchwork	523	693	329	11.0	16.4	7.9
Structural Work	1,450	867	1,571	30.6	20.6	38.0
Other	651	470	526	13.7	11.2	12.7
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	4,740	4,216	4,140	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	637	772	841	13.5	18.3	20.3
3-4 Weeks	642	621	647	13.5	14.7	15.6
5-14 Weeks	2,066	1,696	1,751	43.6	40.2	42.3
15 Weeks & Over	1,395	1,127	901	29.4	26.8	21.8

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
State Program					
Initial Claims Monthly Total	4,326	3,104	4,512	39.4	-4.1
Weeks Claimed Monthly Total	25,482	16,213	22,106	57.2	15.3
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	10,431	6,105	10,457	--	-0.2
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	57,179	31,697	45,790	--	24.9
Amount of Benefit Payments	$2,025,593	$1,339,981	$1,826,265	51.2	10.9
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$104.96	$107.47	$104.44	-2.3	0.5
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$4,667,640	$2,642,047	$3,582,956	--	30.3
Unemployment Trust Fund (In ooo's)	$7,569.6	$9,343.0	$10,214.0	-19.0	-25.9
Federal Program					
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	352	181	390	94.5	-9.7
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	823	298	1,720	176.2	-52.2
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$130,234	$58,085	$175,582	124.2	-25.8

South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

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Report for January 1983

LABOR FORCE

January labor statistics for South Dakota show the total labor force increased to 312,100 compared with 309,700 one year ago. It was the first month since September 1981 that the labor force was higher than the previous year. Although a greater percentage of workers were unemployed (7.7 percent), the increase in the labor force was a good sign. It meant that workers who had been out of the labor force were encouraged enough by recent signs of a turnaround in the national economy to again seek employment.

The total employment figure in January was 288,000. That was slightly below the year-ago figure, but it is expected to rise as the economy expands in the coming months.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

The January nonagricultural wage and salary employment figure was 223,500. That was down 2.3 percent from the December figure of 228,700 due to seasonal layoffs in construction and retail trade and a temporary reduction in student workers at state colleges. Declines in fabricated metals/machinery manufacturing and retail trade employment during the past year were nearly offset by gains in finance/insurance/real estate and services. The net effect was a 0.6 percent drop in total nonagricultural employment from January 1982 to January 1983.

HOURS AND EARNINGS

The average manufacturing production worker in South Dakota worked 40.4 hours a week in January at $7.48 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $302.19. The hourly rate compared with $7.43 one year ago.

SIOUX FALLS SMSA

Both employment and unemployment increased in Sioux Falls during the past year. The January total employment figure of 59,109 was up 1.6 percent from the January 1982 total of 58,189, and the unemployment figure of 4,013 was up 16.3 percent from 3,451. The unemployment rate in January was 6.4 percent compared with 5.6 percent one year ago.

Nonagricultural employment in Sioux Falls also increased during the past year. It was up 1.3 percent or 700 jobs at 53,800. Industries with gains in employment were finance/insurance/real estate, services and transportation/public utilities. Government, manufacturing and trade declined slightly, while construction was unchanged.

The average manufacturing production worker in Sioux Falls worked 45.2 hours a week in January at $8.21 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $371.09.

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YOUTH POPULATION HIGH IN METRO AND RESERVATION COUNTIES

Recently released data from the 1980 Census of Population for South Dakota show the more heavily populated counties in the state generally have a higher youth population than the more rural counties of the state. Minnehaha County, for example, which is the largest county in the state had an under-18 population of 31,444 in 1980 compared with an over-65 population of 11,596. That was a ratio of 2.7 young people for each senior citizen. Pennington County, which has the second largest population had a youth population of 21,113 compared with an over-65 count of 5,921. That represented a ratio of 3.6 young people to each person in the over-65 age group.

The exception to this rule is the reservation counties and counties with large minority populations where higher birth rates and shorter life expectancies result in drastically higher ratios of youth to elderly. Shannon County, which has the largest American Indian population, had an average of 9.3 young people under 18 for each person over 65, and Todd County was a close second with a ratio of 8.5.

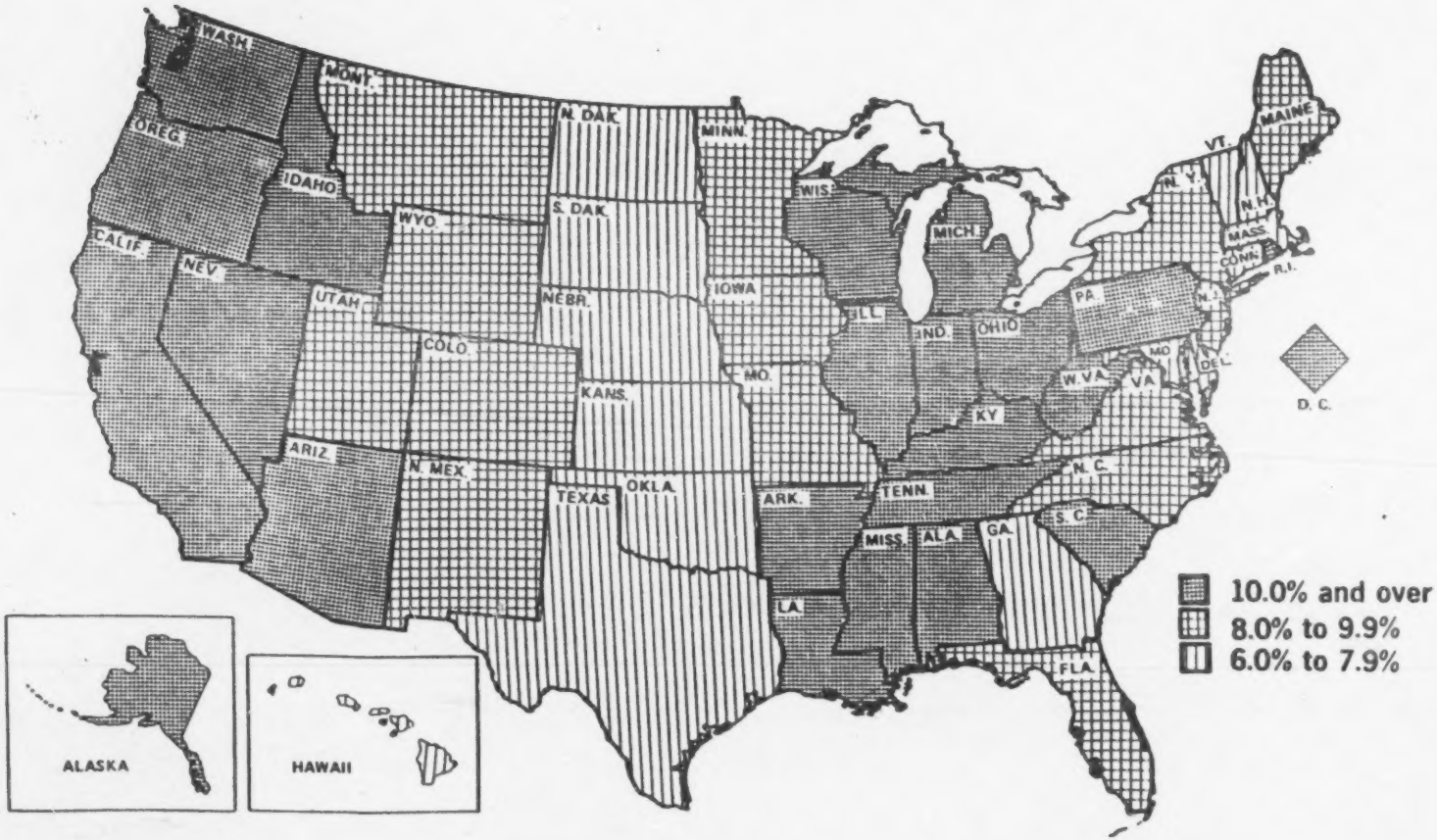
Whether the "youth ratio" in the larger counties is the cause or effect of progressive leadership and a growing economy is debatable. However, businesses who are interested in moving into South Dakota will no doubt look at these data as indicators of the potential labor supply and consumer market in the coming years. Businessmen within the state could also use these data in determining the types of goods and services to offer the consuming public.

RATIO OF UNDER 18 YEARS TO OVER 65 YEARS

COUNTY	POPULATION UNDER 18	POPULATION OVER 65	RATIO
Shannon	5,351	575	9.3
Todd	3,264	383	8.5
Buffalo	823	107	7.7
Ziebach	1,004	143	7.0
Dewey	2,170	461	4.7
Corson	2,031	429	4.7
Meade	6,900	1,705	4.0
Jackson	1,346	365	3.7
Pennington	21,113	5,921	3.6
Stanley	863	250	3.5
Bennett	1,120	323	3.5
Hughes	4,535	1,384	3.3
Mellette	837	260	3.2
Lyman	1,366	469	2.9
Minnehaha	31,444	11,596	2.7
Haakon	959	359	2.7
Custer	1,784	708	2.5
Sully	646	264	2.4
Harding	518	223	2.3
Clay	2,899	1,271	2.3
Union	3,385	1,560	2.2
Hanson	1,137	512	2.2
Charles Mix	3,256	1,507	2.2
Brule	1,649	762	2.2
Brown	10,459	4,714	2.2
Yankton	5,251	2,542	2.1
Tripp	2,258	1,067	2.1
Lawrence	5,011	2,394	2.1
Codington	6,160	2,912	2.1
Butte	2,535	1,191	2.1
Brookings	5,591	2,605	2.1
Lincoln	4,355	2,120	2.0
Jones	441	222	2.0
Grant	2,848	1,433	2.0
Perkins	1,324	712	1.9
Moody	2,063	1,106	1.9
Beadle	5,251	2,822	1.9
Roberts	3,578	1,957	1.8
Hand	1,442	800	1.8
Davison	4,990	2,764	1.8
Spink	2,505	1,498	1.7
Potter	1,126	648	1.7
McCook	1,956	1,183	1.7
Faulk	990	594	1.7
Edmunds	1,582	953	1.7
Douglas	1,296	744	1.7
Deuel	1,566	946	1.7
Aurora	1,114	650	1.7
Walworth	2,030	1,253	1.6
Marshall	1,581	1,018	1.6
Hyde	622	386	1.6
Fall River	2,322	1,450	1.6
Campbell	613	380	1.6
Sanborn	882	586	1.5
Lake	2,774	1,878	1.5
Gregory	1,728	1,163	1.5
Clark	1,343	921	1.5
Jerauld	842	587	1.4
Hamlin	1,535	1,115	1.4
Day	2,343	1,616	1.4
Bon Homme	2,104	1,515	1.4
Turner	2,443	1,947	1.3
McPherson	1,039	812	1.3
Miner	1,020	822	1.2
Kingsbury	1,751	1,413	1.2
Hutchinson	2,538	2,043	1.2

SOURCE: Data from Table 48 "Household Relationship for Selected Age Groups by Race and Spanish Origins for Counties: 1980 General Population Characteristics South Dakota Bureau of the Census, PC80-1-B43.

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1982



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, February 1983

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1983[1]				January 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	109,779,000	97,262,000	12,517,000	11.4[3]	108,014,000	97,831,000	10,183,000	9.4[3]
South Dakota	312,100	288,000	24,100	7.7	309,700	290,200	19,500	6.3
Sioux Falls SMSA	63,122	59,109	4,013	6.4	61,640	58,189	3,451	5.6
Aurora	1,293	1,241	52	4.0	1,317	1,253	64	4.9
Beadle	9,293	8,520	773	8.3	9,158	8,585	573	6.3
Bennett	1,329	1,264	65	4.9	1,160	1,121	39	3.4
Bon Homme	3,201	3,040	161	5.0	3,201	3,072	129	4.0
Brookings	13,267	12,299	968	7.3	13,018	12,250	768	5.9
Brown	18,849	17,195	1,654	8.8	19,179	18,057	1,122	5.9
Brule	2,796	2,637	159	5.7	2,734	2,613	121	4.4
Buffalo	484	383	101	20.9	463	376	87	18.8
Butte	3,775	3,427	348	9.2	3,615	3,398	217	6.0
Campbell	913	850	63	6.9	738	702	36	4.9
Charles Mix	3,629	3,384	245	6.8	3,662	3,402	260	7.1
Clark	1,823	1,670	153	8.4	1,781	1,661	120	6.7
Clay	5,946	5,525	423	7.1	5,655	5,384	271	4.8
Codington	10,024	8,800	1,224	12.2	9,861	8,890	971	9.8
Corson	1,132	958	174	15.4	1,185	995	190	16.0
Custer	2,203	2,002	201	9.1	2,108	1,959	149	7.1
Davison	9,002	8,497	505	5.6	9,252	8,799	453	4.9
Day	2,838	2,534	304	10.7	2,832	2,569	263	9.3
Deuel	1,734	1,388	346	20.0	1,790	1,543	247	13.8
Dewey	1,662	1,432	230	13.8	1,857	1,618	239	12.9
Douglas	1,621	1,531	90	5.6	1,658	1,600	58	3.5
Edmunds	1,825	1,685	140	7.7	1,795	1,686	109	6.1
Fall River	2,924	2,658	266	9.1	3,031	2,743	288	9.5
Faulk	1,292	1,248	44	3.4	1,248	1,212	36	2.9
Grant	4,066	3,756	310	7.6	3,870	3,672	198	5.1
Gregory	2,302	2,189	113	4.9	2,302	2,197	105	4.6
Haakon	1,366	1,257	109	8.0	1,450	1,363	87	6.0
Hamlin	1,730	1,550	180	10.4	1,849	1,706	143	7.7
Hand	1,760	1,668	92	5.2	1,800	1,734	66	3.7
Hanson	915	852	63	6.9	957	910	47	4.9

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 10.4 and 8.6. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1 (Continued)
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	January 1983[1]				January 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	619	608	11	1.8	596	588	8	1.3
Hughes	7,364	6,955	409	5.6	7,635	7,231	404	5.3
Hutchinson	3,770	3,558	212	5.6	3,691	3,507	184	5.0
Hyde	730	690	40	5.5	729	693	36	4.9
Jackson	890	785	105	11.8	866	814	52	6.0
Jerauld	1,128	1,071	57	5.1	1,070	1,039	31	2.9
Jones	579	524	55	9.5	567	525	42	7.4
Kingsbury	3,135	2,850	285	9.1	3,108	2,924	184	5.9
Lake	5,273	4,831	442	8.4	5,015	4,727	288	5.7
Lawrence	9,600	8,900	700	7.3	9,195	8,610	585	6.4
Lincoln	5,615	5,144	471	8.4	5,800	5,396	404	7.0
Lyman	1,317	1,204	113	8.6	1,273	1,160	113	8.9
McCook	2,765	2,574	191	6.9	2,603	2,472	131	5.0
McPherson	1,385	1,282	103	7.4	1,380	1,314	66	4.8
Marshall	1,741	1,521	220	12.6	1,815	1,667	148	8.2
Meade	5,011	4,537	474	9.5	5,088	4,800	288	5.7
Mellette	582	504	78	13.4	617	535	82	13.3
Miner	1,587	1,488	99	6.2	1,542	1,484	58	3.8
Minnehaha	63,122	59,109	4,013	6.4	61,640	58,189	3,451	5.6
Moody	3,191	3,000	191	6.0	3,200	3,016	184	5.8
Pennington	35,390	32,664	2,726	7.7	34,774	32,617	2,157	6.2
Perkins	1,881	1,799	82	4.4	1,921	1,844	77	4.0
Potter	1,645	1,551	94	5.7	1,658	1,584	74	4.5
Roberts	3,664	3,218	446	12.2	3,740	3,344	396	10.6
Sanborn	1,142	1,064	78	6.8	1,149	1,085	64	5.6
Shannon	2,645	2,285	360	13.6	2,910	2,481	429	14.7
Spink	3,507	3,316	191	5.4	3,414	3,271	143	4.2
Stanley	975	891	84	8.6	1,068	974	94	8.8
Sully	585	558	27	4.6	582	543	39	6.7
Todd	1,740	1,478	262	15.1	2,042	1,720	322	15.8
Tripp	2,960	2,708	252	8.5	2,810	2,646	164	5.8
Turner	3,512	3,269	243	6.9	3,603	3,380	223	6.2
Union	5,489	4,959	530	9.7	5,209	4,844	365	7.0
Walworth	2,737	2,496	241	8.8	2,876	2,613	263	9.1
Yankton	8,966	8,369	597	6.7	9,105	8,643	462	5.1
Ziebach	803	744	59	7.3	889	807	82	9.2

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

(in thousands)

	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	223.5	228.7	224.9	-2.3	-.6
MINING	2.7	2.7	2.7	.0	.0
CONSTRUCTION	6.1	7.3	6.4	-16.4	-4.7
MANUFACTURING	23.8	24.1	25.4	-1.2	-6.3
Durable Goods	11.3	11.5	12.9	-1.7	-12.4
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.0	7.1	8.7	-1.4	-19.5
Nondurable Goods	12.5	12.6	12.5	-.8	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.7	7.8	-1.3	-2.6
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.5	2.4	2.4	4.2	4.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.5	12.5	12.6	.0	-.8
Transportation Except Railroads	6.2	6.3	6.1	-1.6	1.6
Communication & Public Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.6	.0	-1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	58.8	60.7	60.2	-3.1	-2.3
Wholesale Trade	15.9	16.0	16.3	-.6	-2.5
Durable Goods	7.3	7.2	7.5	1.4	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.8	8.8	-2.3	-2.3
Retail Trade	42.9	44.7	43.9	-4.0	-2.3
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	11.9	12.0	11.4	-.8	4.4
SERVICES	51.4	51.6	50.2	-.4	2.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	12.4	12.8	12.2	-3.1	1.6
Medical and Health	21.8	21.7	21.2	.5	2.8
Educational, Membership & Social	14.3	14.2	14.0	.7	2.1
GOVERNMENT	56.3	57.8	56.0	-2.6	.5
Federal	10.2	10.2	10.2	.0	.0
State	15.3	16.2	15.3	-5.6	.0
State Education	7.6	8.4	7.3	-9.5	4.1
Local	30.8	31.4	30.5	-1.9	1.0
Local Education	18.1	18.4	18.0	-1.6	.6

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	53.8	54.8	53.1	-1.8	1.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	1.7	2.0	1.7	-15.0	.0
MANUFACTURING	7.4	7.5	7.5	-1.3	-1.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.7	4.8	4.6	-2.1	2.2
TRADE	15.0	15.3	15.2	-2.0	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	4.8	4.7	4.7	2.1	2.1
Retail Trade	10.2	10.6	10.5	-3.8	-2.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4.1	4.1	3.7	.0	10.8
SERVICES	14.3	14.3	13.7	.0	4.4
GOVERNMENT	6.6	6.8	6.7	-2.9	-1.5

*This category includes full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the week including the 12th of the month.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	302.19	302.81	309.09	40.4	40.7	41.6	7.48	7.44	7.43
Durable Goods	277.50	265.59	250.55	39.7	39.0	36.9	6.99	6.81	6.79
Nondurable Goods	323.90	338.35	367.62	41.0	42.4	46.3	7.90	7.98	7.94
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	371.09	383.87	443.62	45.2	46.7	50.7	8.21	8.22	8.75

*Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers.

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Dec. 1982	Nov. 1982	Dec. 1981	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	292.4	293.6	281.5	-.4	3.9
Food & Beverages	279.1	279.1	270.5	.0	3.2
Housing	316.3	319.0	305.2	-.8	3.6
Apparel	193.6	195.4	190.5	-.9	1.6
Transportation	294.8	295.8	289.8	-.3	1.7
Medical Care	344.3	342.2	310.2	.6	11.0
Entertainment	240.1	239.9	227.3	.1	5.6

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982
Sex, Total	6,839	4,740	6,083	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	5,044	3,265	4,594	73.8	68.9	75.5
Female	1,795	1,475	1,489	26.2	31.1	24.5
Race, Total	6,839	4,740	6,083	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	5,455	3,886	5,043	79.8	82.0	82.9
Nonwhite	1,384	854	1,040	20.2	18.0	17.1
Age, Total	6,839	4,740	6,083	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	5,373	3,740	4,697	78.6	78.9	77.2
Over 45	1,466	1,000	1,386	21.4	21.1	22.8
Industry, Total	6,839	4,740	6,083	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	328	192	146	4.8	4.1	2.4
Construction	2,115	1,166	2,366	30.9	24.6	38.9
Manufacturing	1,541	1,235	953	22.5	26.0	15.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	317	211	282	4.7	4.5	4.6
Trade	1,247	923	1,116	18.2	19.5	18.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	94	83	77	1.4	1.7	1.3
Services	918	696	883	13.4	14.7	14.5
Government	279	234	260	4.1	4.9	4.3
Occupation, Total	6,839	4,740	6,083	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	652	558	530	9.5	11.8	8.7
Clerical and Sales	771	594	699	11.3	12.6	11.5
Services	680	470	532	10.0	9.9	8.8
Processing	228	148	148	3.3	3.1	2.4
Machine Trade	443	346	286	6.5	7.3	4.7
Benchwork	604	523	381	8.8	11.0	6.3
Structural Work	2,451	1,450	2,660	35.8	30.6	43.7
Other	1,010	651	847	14.8	13.7	13.9
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	6,839	4,740	6,083	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	1,408	637	1,398	20.6	13.5	23.0
3-4 Weeks	747	642	726	10.9	13.5	11.9
5-14 Weeks	3,115	2,066	2,985	45.6	43.6	49.1
15 Weeks & Over	1,569	1,395	974	22.9	29.4	16.0

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
State Program					
Initial Claims Monthly Total	4,299	4,326	4,221	-.6	1.8
Weeks Claimed Monthly Total	27,765	25,482	22,508	9.0	23.4
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	14,730	10,431	14,678	----	.4
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	84,944	57,179	68,298	----	24.4
Amount of Benefit Payments	$2,187,370	$2,025,593	$1,910,828	8.0	14.5
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$106.11	$104.96	$104.97	1.1	1.1
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$6,855,010	$4,667,640	$5,493,784	----	24.8
Unemployment Trust Fund (In ooo's)	$6,411.9	$7,596.6	$9,383.6	-15.6	-31.7
Federal Program					
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	506	352	521	----	-2.9
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	1,394	823	2,323	----	-40.0
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$219,853	$130,234	$245,165	----	-10.3

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Compiled March 21, 1983

Report for February 1983

CPI REVISED

Effective with the release of the Consumer Price Index (published in Table 4) for January 1983, the Bureau of Labor Statistics changed the way homeownership costs are measured.

In the past, the BLS calculated mortgage rates, home prices, financing costs and property taxes to determine homeownership costs. Now, all that has been replaced with a single component called rental equivalency. Basically, the new method gauges what a family or individual would pay if a home were rented instead of owned.

Under the new method, the CPI rose 0.2 percent in January, or 2.1 percent at an annual rate. If the old method were still in use, the index would have edged down a fraction of a point, or 0.4 percent at an annual rate. The revised index will probably make inflation appear a little higher in 1983 because rents will probably rise and mortgage rates may ease somewhat. But in the long run, the index will be less volatile and, according to critics of the old method, be a more accurate portrayal of inflation as it affects the average family.

For a more detailed explanation of the revision, see the Monthly Labor Review, June 1982.

LABOR FORCE

The latest labor statistics for South Dakota indicate the State has turned the corner on employment. According to preliminary February figures, total employment posted a substantial gain over January and was also ahead of the previous year for the first time since September 1981. An estimated 293,100 South Dakotans were on the job in February compared with 288,000 in January and 292,119 in February 1982.

Total unemployment was unchanged at 24,100 in February, but because of the increase in employment the rate dipped to 7.6 percent from 7.7 percent in January. Unemployment should continue to decline and employment increase as seasonal hiring and the expansion of the national economy influences the South Dakota labor market in the coming months.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

Nonfarm payroll employment edged up to 223,600 in February according to a monthly survey of South Dakota employers. That figure compared with 223,200 in January and 224,600 in February 1982.

Reduced demand for durable goods caused manufacturing rosters to shrink by 1,300 during the past year. Fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing employment declined 17 percent or 1,500 jobs and food and kindred products employment dipped 200 to 7,700 in February.

After declining steadily since 1978, construction employment appears to be bottoming out in South Dakota. The January estimate of 6,200 workers in that industry was only 200 fewer than the previous year and the February count of 5,900 was only down 100 from 1982. Increased highway construction generated by the new federal gas tax and the upturn in housing construction nationally should stimulate a turnaround in this industry by summer.

Two industries had significant gains in wage and salaried employment during the past year. Medical/health services increased 3.8 percent or 800 jobs and finance/insurance/real estate was up 3.5 percent or 400 jobs.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	February 1983[1]				February 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	109 647 000	97 265 000	12 382 000	11.3[3]	108 324 000	97 946 000	10 378 000	9.6[3]
South Dakota	317 200	293 100	24 100	7.6	311 281	292 119	19 162	6.2
Sioux Falls SMSA	64 485	60 459	4 026	6.2	61 601	58 126	3 475	5.6
Aurora	1 360	1 275	85	6.3	1 339	1 282	57	4.3
Beadle	9 106	8 394	712	7.8	9 132	8 642	490	5.4
Bennett	1 353	1 278	75	5.5	1 175	1 139	36	3.1
Bon Homme	3 311	3 101	210	6.3	3 219	3 093	126	3.9
Brookings	13 410	12 442	968	7.2	13 165	12 383	782	5.9
Brown	19 252	17 550	1 702	8.8	19 195	18 100	1 095	5.7
Brule	2 823	2 657	166	5.9	2 798	2 652	146	5.2
Buffalo	478	382	96	20.1	456	385	71	15.6
Butte	3 694	3 401	293	7.9	3 556	3 399	157	4.4
Campbell	931	873	58	6.2	766	722	44	5.7
Charles Mix	3 569	3 301	268	7.5	3 653	3 386	267	7.3
Clark	1 951	1 768	183	9.4	1 786	1 679	107	6.0
Clay	6 055	5 631	424	7.0	5 724	5 432	292	5.1
Codington	10 123	8 956	1 167	11.5	9 775	8 982	793	8.1
Corson	1 169	986	183	15.7	1 225	1 029	196	16.0
Custer	2 185	2 025	160	7.3	2 111	2 018	93	4.4
Davison	9 337	8 858	479	5.1	9 367	8 849	518	5.5
Day	2 940	2 611	329	11.2	2 879	2 620	259	9.0
Deuel	1 751	1 437	314	17.9	1 806	1 574	232	12.8
Dewey	1 814	1 564	250	13.8	1 876	1 639	237	12.6
Douglas	1 701	1 616	85	5.0	1 661	1 593	68	4.1
Edmunds	1 850	1 702	148	8.0	1 804	1 702	102	5.7
Fall River	3 055	2 778	277	9.1	2 976	2 747	229	7.7
Faulk	1 266	1 197	69	5.5	1 253	1 222	31	2.5
Grant	4 343	4 039	304	7.0	3 922	3 724	198	5.0
Gregory	2 325	2 196	129	5.5	2 306	2 213	93	4.0
Haakon	1 447	1 345	102	7.0	1 387	1 360	27	1.9
Hamlin	1 822	1 639	183	10.0	1 858	1 743	115	6.2
Hand	1 851	1 759	92	5.0	1 833	1 761	72	3.9
Hanson	988	923	65	6.6	967	921	46	4.8

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 10.4 and 8.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1 (Continued)
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	February 1983[1]				February 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	598	542	56	9.4	559	551	8	1.4
Hughes	7 607	7 220	387	5.1	7 667	7 226	441	5.8
Hutchinson	4 021	3 757	264	6.6	3 756	3 593	163	4.3
Hyde	794	763	31	3.9	745	709	36	4.8
Jackson	955	859	96	10.1	884	820	64	7.2
Jerauld	1 081	1 037	44	4.1	1 106	1 067	39	3.5
Jones	556	519	37	6.7	571	519	52	9.1
Kingsbury	3 230	2 908	322	10.0	3 170	3 005	165	5.2
Lake	5 103	4 724	379	7.4	5 014	4 723	291	5.8
Lawrence	9 106	8 467	639	7.0	9 063	8 543	520	5.7
Lincoln	5 997	5 520	477	8.0	5 836	5 396	440	7.5
Lyman	1 362	1 254	108	7.9	1 319	1 187	132	10.0
McCook	2 785	2 579	206	7.4	2 653	2 505	148	5.6
McPherson	1 518	1 412	106	7.0	1 424	1 356	68	4.8
Marshall	1 843	1 587	256	13.9	1 893	1 698	195	10.3
Meade	5 161	4 680	481	9.3	5 151	4 862	289	5.6
Mellette	670	610	60	9.0	693	588	105	15.2
Miner	1 649	1 537	112	6.8	1 589	1 514	75	4.7
Minnehaha	64 485	60 459	4 026	6.2	61 601	58 126	3 475	5.6
Moody	3 243	3 033	210	6.5	3 191	3 026	165	5.2
Pennington	34 190	31 656	2 534	7.4	34 762	32 726	2 036	5.9
Perkins	1 964	1 872	92	4.7	1 937	1 869	68	3.5
Potter	1 713	1 615	98	5.7	1 701	1 618	83	4.9
Roberts	3 853	3 431	422	11.0	3 846	3 425	421	10.9
Sanborn	1 227	1 129	98	8.0	1 209	1 115	94	7.8
Shannon	2 755	2 383	372	13.5	2 952	2 456	496	16.8
Spink	3 478	3 305	173	5.0	3 443	3 322	121	3.5
Stanley	1 044	950	94	9.0	1 047	957	90	8.6
Sully	651	584	67	10.3	631	570	61	9.7
Todd	1 949	1 699	250	12.8	2 041	1 739	302	14.8
Tripp	2 946	2 742	204	6.9	2 813	2 676	137	4.9
Turner	3 699	3 389	310	8.4	3 677	3 443	234	6.4
Union	5 523	4 972	551	10.0	5 347	4 957	390	7.3
Walworth	2 866	2 621	245	8.5	2 900	2 605	295	10.2
Yankton	9 411	8 745	666	7.1	9 194	8 786	408	4.4
Ziebach	968	895	73	7.5	926	851	75	8.1

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
(in thousands)

	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	223.6	223.2	224.6	.2	-.4
MINING	2.7	2.7	2.6	.0	3.8
CONSTRUCTION	5.9	6.2	6.0	-4.8	-1.7
MANUFACTURING	24.0	23.8	25.3	.8	-5.1
Durable Goods	11.3	11.3	12.8	.0	-11.7
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.2	7.1	8.7	1.4	-17.2
Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.5	12.5	1.6	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.6	7.9	1.3	-2.5
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.5	2.5	2.4	.0	4.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.4	12.4	12.5	.0	-.8
Transportation	6.9	6.9	6.9	.0	.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5.5	5.5	5.6	.0	-1.8
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	58.6	58.9	59.6	-.5	-1.7
Wholesale Trade	15.9	16.0	16.2	-.6	-1.9
Durable Goods	7.2	7.2	7.4	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.8	8.8	-1.1	-1.1
Retail Trade	42.7	42.9	43.4	-.5	-1.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	11.8	11.9	11.4	-.8	3.5
SERVICES	51.2	51.1	50.4	.2	1.6
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	12.4	12.4	12.3	.0	.8
Medical and Health	21.9	21.8	21.1	.5	3.8
Educational, Membership & Social	14.0	14.1	14.2	-.7	-1.4
GOVERNMENT	57.0	56.2	56.8	1.4	.4
Federal	10.1	10.1	10.2	.0	-1.0
State	16.0	15.3	15.9	4.6	.6
State Education	8.2	7.6	8.0	7.9	2.5
Local	30.9	30.8	30.7	.3	.7
Local Education	18.4	18.2	18.3	1.1	.5

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	53.9	53.9	52.9	.0	1.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	1.6	1.7	1.6	-5.9	.0
MANUFACTURING	7.7	7.7	7.5	.0	2.7
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
TRADE	14.9	15.0	15.0	-.7	-.7
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.8	4.6	-2.1	2.2
Retail Trade	10.2	10.2	10.4	.0	-1.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4.2	4.1	3.7	2.4	13.5
SERVICES	14.3	14.1	13.8	1.4	3.6
GOVERNMENT	6.6	6.7	6.7	-1.5	-1.5

*This category includes full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the week including the 12th of the month.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	316.01	316.78	301.59	39.9	40.2	42.9	7.92	7.88	7.03
Durable Goods	276.58	276.50	266.13	38.9	39.5	39.9	7.11	7.00	6.67
Nondurable Goods	319.90	323.60	337.82	40.7	40.5	45.9	7.86	7.99	7.36
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	360.22	360.53	391.78	43.4	43.7	50.1	8.30	8.25	7.82

*Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers.

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Jan. 1983	Dec. 1982	Jan. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	293.1	292.4	282.5	.2	3.8
Food & Beverages	280.7	279.1	273.6	.6	2.6
Housing	317.9	316.3	306.1	.5	3.9
Apparel	191.0	193.6	187.3	-1.3	2.0
Transportation	293.0	294.8	289.9	-.6	1.1
Medical Care	347.8	344.3	313.4	1.0	11.0
Entertainment	241.5	240.1	229.2	.6	5.4

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982
Sex, Total	6 718	6 839	6 105	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	5 024	5 044	4 734	74.8	73.8	77.5
Female	1 694	1 795	1 371	25.2	26.2	22.5
Race, Total	6 718	6 839	6 105	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	5 430	5 455	5 091	80.8	79.8	83.4
Nonwhite	1 288	1 384	1 014	19.2	20.2	16.6
Age, Total	6 718	6 839	6 105	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	5 265	5 373	4 759	78.4	78.6	78.0
Over 45	1 453	1 466	1 346	21.6	21.4	22.0
Industry, Total	6 718	6 839	6 105	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	290	328	142	4.3	4.8	2.3
Construction	2 205	2 115	2 419	32.8	30.9	39.6
Manufacturing	1 398	1 541	1 002	20.8	22.5	16.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	283	317	248	4.2	4.7	4.1
Trade	1 238	1 247	1 146	18.4	18.2	18.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	106	94	82	1.6	1.4	1.4
Services	903	918	826	13.4	13.4	13.5
Government	295	279	240	4.4	4.1	3.9
Occupation, Total	6 718	6 839	6 105	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	597	652	533	8.9	9.5	8.7
Clerical and Sales	761	771	725	11.3	11.3	11.9
Services	681	680	583	10.1	10.0	9.6
Processing	220	228	177	3.3	3.3	2.9
Machine Trade	440	443	294	6.5	6.5	4.8
Benchwork	523	604	275	7.8	8.8	4.5
Structural Work	2 517	2 451	2 737	37.5	35.8	44.8
Other	979	1 010	781	14.6	14.8	12.8
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	6 718	6 839	6 105	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	865	1 408	832	12.9	20.6	13.6
3-4 Weeks	834	747	756	12.4	10.9	12.4
5-14 Weeks	3 426	3 115	3 420	51.0	45.6	56.0
15 Weeks & Over	1 593	1 569	1 097	23.7	22.9	18.0

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

				Percent Change From	
	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Last Month	Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
State Program					
Initial Claims Monthly Total	2 570	4 299	2 860	-40.2	-10.1
Weeks Claimed Monthly Total	26 490	27 765	24 349	-4.6	8.8
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	17 300	14 730	17 538	----	-1.4
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	111 434	84 944	92 647	----	20.3
Amount of Benefit Payments	$2 200 748	$2 187 370	$2 145 562	.6	2.6
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$106.29	$106.11	$106.15	.2	.1
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$9 055 758	$6 855 000	$7 639 346	32.1	18.5
Unemployment Trust Fund (In ooo's)	$5 491.0	$6 411.9	$8 745.2	-14.4	-37.2
Federal Program					
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	588	506	593	----	-.8
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	2 021	1 394	2 885	----	-29.9
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$322 386	$219 853	$321 404	----	.3

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Compiled April 27, 1983 Report for March 1983

STATE MARCH ECONOMY IMPROVED

Economic conditions in South Dakota in March were improved from February, according to a survey of households and a survey of employers in the State. The unemployment rate declined, while total employment increased and nonagricultural wage and salary employment rose fractionally.

The household survey conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census showed that the unemployment rate dropped to 6.9 percent in March from 7.7 percent in February. That was the largest February-to-March decline in the past thirteen years. The total number of unemployed in March was 22,600, compared to 24,400 in February.

The number of employed South Dakotans in March estimated at 302,500 shows a slightly upward trend in comparison to the March total last year of 298,900. This may indicate an abatement of the state's outmigration for the first three years of the decade as reported earlier by Dr. Marvin Riley, SDSU, or that more people in the labor force are out looking for work.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment increased to 224,400 in March according to a monthly survey of South Dakota employers, which is conducted by the South Dakota Department of Labor. Of the industries showing employment increases since last year, mining has the largest percentage gain of 7.7 percent; finance/insurance/real estate is next with a 1.7 percent increase; and services ranks third with 0.6 percent. Manufacturing and trade lost heaviest in percentages of employees, 5.2 and 2.6 respectively, over a year's time. However, retail trade employment has an estimated increase of 500 from last month.

The average production worker in manufacturing worked 40.1 hours a week in March at $7.48 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $299.95. The average hourly rate was up 6.1 percent from a year ago.

SIOUX FALLS SMSA

The Sioux Falls area continued to be the bright spot of the South Dakota labor market in March. The unemployment rate dropped to 5.5 percent from 6.2 percent in February as 800 nonagricultural wage and salary jobs were added to private employer rolls during the past year. Finance/insurance/real estate employment was up 7.9 percent at 4,100; services employment increased 2.9 percent to 14,300; and manufacturing employment was up 1.4 percent at 7,500.

The average manufacturing worker in Sioux Falls worked 45.0 hours a week in March at $8.09 an hour for a gross weekly wage of $364.05.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

A new law encouraging private industry and government cooperation in job training has been enacted by congress. The purpose of the Job Training Partnership Act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and others facing serious barriers to employment, who are in need of such training to obtain productive employment.

Effective October 1, 1983, the Job Training Partnership Act replaces the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). CETA was under constant revision throughout its nine year history which resulted in great instability. One flaw in the CETA program was that the business community was not actively involved. Under the Job Training Partnership Act, businesses are represented through the Private Industry Council.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (CONTINUED)

The members of the Private Industry Council are representatives of private industry, educational agencies, organized labor, rehabilitation agencies, community-based organizations, economic development agencies and the Employment Service. The purpose of the Private Industry Council is to provide policy guidelines, determine procedures for the development of the plan and to help select the administrator of the program. Private industry involvement is essential to the operation of the program as most training program graduates will eventually be hired by private industry. Their involvement provides for a more effective program.

Significant in the new act is its permanent authorization. This eliminates the need for constant reexamination as was required by acts with limited authorizations such as CETA. The Job Training Partnership Act also provides for advance funding of the program. These factors allow more time for actual program operation.

The Job Training Partnership Act relies on performance standards to measure its effectiveness. The basic return will be measured by the increased employment and earnings of its participants. Performance standards will include such measures as: 1) placement in unsubsidized employment, 2) retention in unsubsidized employment, 3) the increase in earnings and 4) reduction in the number of individuals and families receiving cash welfare benefits and the amount of such payments.

An important aspect of the new Job Training Partnership Act is that it does not provide for any public service employment. The majority of funds are allocated for job training purposes.

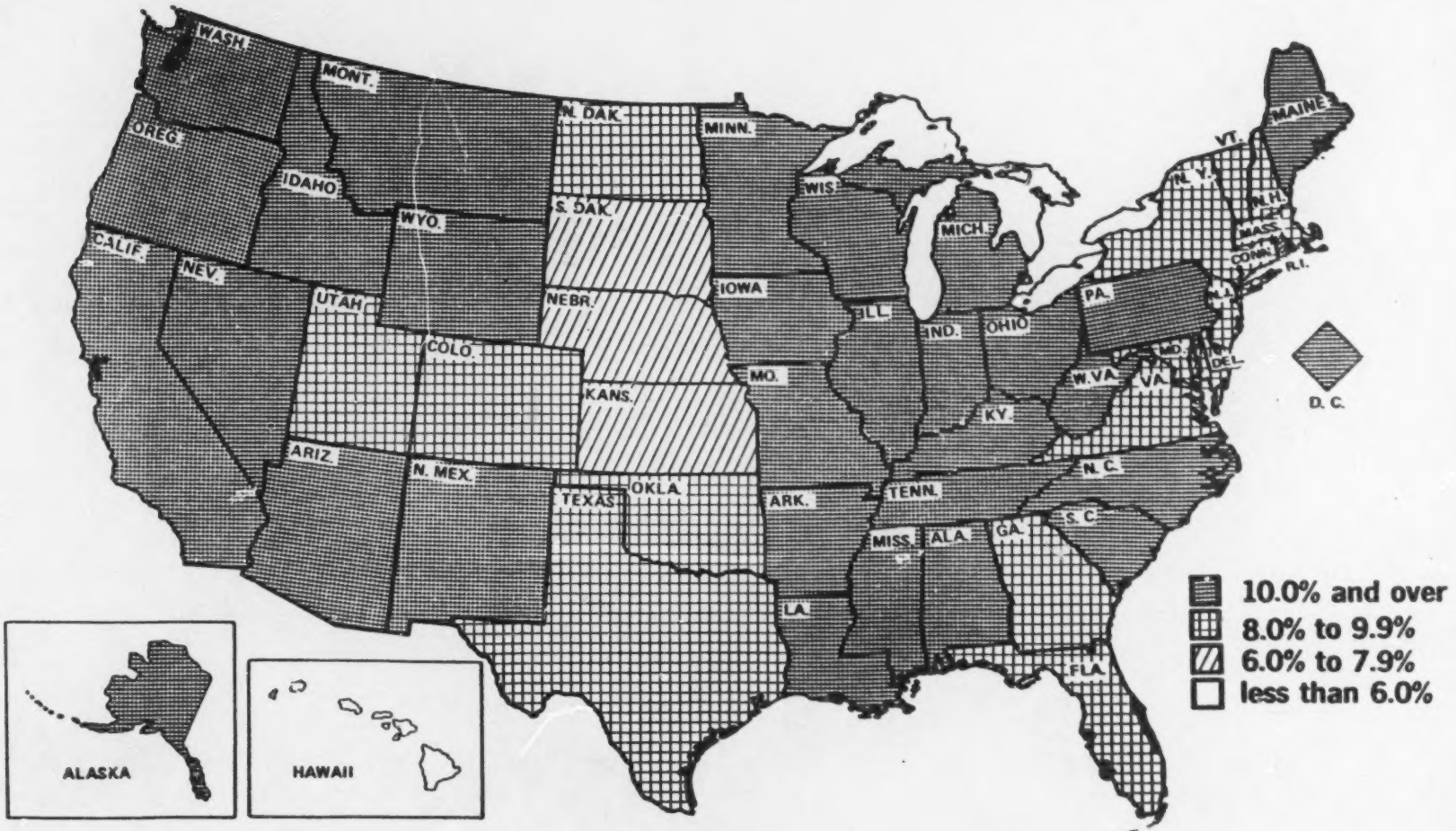
Source: Based on information from Public Law 97-300:Job Training Partnership Act; and also from Job Training Partnership Act:New Help For The Unemployed by Robert Guttman, Monthly Labor Review, March 1983.

1980 CENSUS MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME RECEIVED IN 1979

Minnehaha County, which contains the city of Sioux Falls, has the highest median family income of any South Dakota county, according to the 1980 census, as shown by the following table.

RANK	COUNTY	INCOME
1	Minnehaha	$20,535
2	Hughes	20,484
3	Yankton	17,542
4	Pennington	17,364
5	Fall River	17,363
6	Brown	17,304
7	Beadle	17,279
8	Brookings	17,255
9	Lincoln	17,239
10	Stanley	16,996
11	Clay	16,919
12	Custer	16,798
13	Meade	16,624
14	Codington	16,621
15	Lawrence	16,597
16	Davison	16,164
	STATEWIDE	15,993
17	Union	15,882
18	Butte	15,345
19	Grant	15,260
20	Perkins	15,049
21	Spink	14,907
22	Moody	14,724
23	Walworth	14,715
24	Lake	14,614
25	Turner	14,473
26	Harding	14,301
27	Haakon	14,131
28	Jones	14,116
29	McCook	13,990
30	Jackson	13,783
31	Hyde	13,766
32	Potter	13,477
33	Bon Homme	13,327
34	Sully	13,083
35	Day	13,042
36	Brule	13,037
37	Tripp	13,013
38	Kingsbury	12,998
39	Lyman	12,863
40	Jerauld	12,781
41	Aurora	12,702
42	Marshall	12,339
43	Hutchinson	12,292
44	Edmunds	12,272
45	Roberts	12,155
46	Hand	12,150
47	Deuel	12,004
48	Clark	12,003
49	Dewey	12,000
50	Hamlin	11,939
51	Charles Mix	11,812
52	Hanson	11,630
53	Faulk	11,583
54	Bennett	11,497
55	Campbell	11,229
56	Gregory	11,213
57	Mellette	11,191
58	Douglas	10,857
59	Todd	10,833
60	Corson	10,786
61	McPherson	10,752
62	Miner	10,522
63	Shannon	10,208
64	Ziebach	10,000
65	Sanborn	9,759
66	Buffalo	9,500

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1983



* U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1983-381-806:349

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1983[1]				March 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	109 873 000	97 994 000	11 879 000	10.8[3]	108 761 000	98 471 000	10 290 000	9.5[3]
South Dakota	325 134	302 541	22 593	6.9	318 312	298 903	19 409	6.1
Sioux Falls SMSA	65 131	61 577	3 554	5.5	62 354	58 913	3 441	5.5
Aurora	1 428	1 361	67	4.7	1 412	1 357	55	3.9
Beadle	9 406	8 711	695	7.4	9 404	8 872	532	5.7
Bennett	1 374	1 320	54	3.9	1 220	1 173	47	3.9
Bon Homme	3 500	3 259	241	6.9	3 412	3 221	191	5.6
Brookings	14 002	12 714	1 288	9.2	13 456	12 531	925	6.9
Brown	19 496	17 878	1 618	8.3	19 524	18 244	1 280	6.6
Brule	2 944	2 758	186	6.3	2 870	2 742	128	4.5
Buffalo	504	405	99	19.6	460	402	58	12.6
Butte	3 803	3 507	296	7.8	3 591	3 473	118	3.3
Campbell	963	916	47	4.9	802	759	43	5.4
Charles Mix	3 660	3 447	213	5.8	3 782	3 504	278	7.4
Clark	2 042	1 872	170	8.3	1 874	1 767	107	5.7
Clay	6 163	5 779	384	6.2	5 858	5 525	333	5.7
Codington	10 261	9 125	1 136	11.1	9 844	9 061	783	8.0
Corson	1 262	1 090	172	13.6	1 285	1 127	158	12.3
Custer	2 229	2 048	181	8.1	2 129	2 020	109	5.1
Davison	9 530	9 041	489	5.1	9 326	8 946	380	4.1
Day	3 014	2 693	321	10.7	2 943	2 678	265	9.0
Deuel	1 895	1 572	323	17.0	1 901	1 704	197	10.4
Dewey	1 850	1 641	209	11.3	1 918	1 695	223	11.6
Douglas	1 795	1 709	86	4.8	1 736	1 671	65	3.7
Edmunds	1 955	1 830	125	6.4	1 911	1 818	93	4.9
Fall River	3 123	2 884	239	7.7	3 031	2 823	208	6.9
Faulk	1 292	1 249	43	3.3	1 296	1 264	32	2.5
Grant	4 526	4 216	310	6.8	4 097	3 857	240	5.9
Gregory	2 450	2 325	125	5.1	2 401	2 322	79	3.3
Haakon	1 480	1 379	101	6.8	1 414	1 384	30	2.1
Hamlin	1 881	1 730	151	8.0	1 928	1 817	111	5.8
Hand	1 946	1 855	91	4.7	1 888	1 841	47	2.5
Hanson	1 053	980	73	6.9	1 019	970	49	4.8

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 10.3 and 9.0. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	March 1983[1]				March 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	593	582	11	1.9	592	584	8	1.4
Hughes	7 737	7 306	431	5.6	7 638	7 242	396	5.2
Hutchinson	4 192	3 983	209	5.0	3 920	3 778	142	3.6
Hyde	847	819	28	3.3	780	752	28	3.6
Jackson	1 013	912	101	10.0	926	858	68	7.3
Jerauld	1 121	1 073	48	4.3	1 144	1 093	51	4.5
Jones	594	551	43	7.2	598	547	51	8.5
Kingsbury	3 333	3 057	276	8.3	3 269	3 129	140	4.3
Lake	5 291	4 888	403	7.6	5 178	4 837	341	6.6
Lawrence	9 072	8 600	472	5.2	9 131	8 582	549	6.0
Lincoln	6 225	5 759	466	7.5	6 002	5 581	421	7.0
Lyman	1 445	1 354	91	6.3	1 387	1 272	115	8.3
McCook	2 895	2 723	172	5.9	2 803	2 631	172	6.1
McPherson	1 613	1 512	101	6.3	1 522	1 438	84	5.5
Marshall	1 927	1 670	257	13.3	1 971	1 766	205	10.4
Meade	5 309	4 914	395	7.4	5 315	5 056	259	4.9
Mellette	696	644	52	7.5	723	617	106	14.7
Miner	1 707	1 616	91	5.3	1 661	1 580	81	4.9
Minnehaha	65 131	61 577	3 554	5.5	62 354	58 913	3 441	5.5
Moody	3 376	3 160	216	6.4	3 313	3 125	188	5.7
Pennington	34 672	32 332	2 340	6.7	35 301	33 089	2 212	6.3
Perkins	2 061	1 983	78	3.8	2 025	1 960	65	3.2
Potter	1 796	1 695	101	5.6	1 763	1 684	79	4.5
Roberts	4 061	3 638	423	10.4	4 054	3 599	455	11.2
Sanborn	1 286	1 206	80	6.2	1 258	1 182	76	6.0
Shannon	2 793	2 459	334	12.0	2 986	2 508	478	16.0
Spink	3 650	3 469	181	5.0	3 565	3 453	112	3.1
Stanley	1 104	998	106	9.6	1 083	996	87	8.0
Sully	686	623	63	9.2	645	604	41	6.4
Todd	1 986	1 729	257	12.9	2 034	1 750	284	14.0
Tripp	3 086	2 901	185	6.0	2 927	2 805	122	4.2
Turner	3 738	3 484	254	6.8	3 745	3 507	238	6.4
Union	5 618	5 124	494	8.8	5 466	5 063	403	7.4
Walworth	2 996	2 795	201	6.7	2 993	2 748	245	8.2
Yankton	9 663	9 169	494	5.1	9 562	9 126	436	4.6
Ziebach	993	939	54	5.4	949	883	66	7.0

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

(in thousands)

	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	224.4	223.4	226.5	.4	-0.9
MINING	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.7	7.7
CONSTRUCTION	6.1	5.9	6.2	3.4	-1.6
MANUFACTURING	23.9	24.0	25.2	-.4	-5.2
Durable Goods	11.2	11.3	12.6	-.9	-11.1
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.1	7.1	8.4	.0	-15.5
Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.7	12.6	.0	.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.6	7.7	7.9	-1.3	-3.8
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.5	2.5	2.4	.0	4.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.4	12.4	12.5	.0	-.8
Transportation	7.0	7.0	6.9	.0	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.6	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	58.9	58.4	60.5	.9	-2.6
Wholesale Trade	15.9	15.9	16.3	.0	-2.5
Durable Goods	7.2	7.2	7.4	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	8.9	.0	-2.2
Retail Trade	43.0	42.5	44.2	1.2	-2.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	11.8	11.8	11.6	.0	1.7
SERVICES	50.9	51.0	50.6	-0.2	0.6
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	12.1	12.4	12.2	-2.4	-.8
Medical and Health	21.9	21.7	21.2	.9	3.3
Educational, Membership & Social	14.1	14.0	14.4	-0.7	-2.1
GOVERNMENT	57.6	57.2	57.3	.7	.5
Federal	10.2	10.2	10.2	.0	.0
State	16.0	16.0	15.8	.0	1.3
State Education	8.2	8.2	8.1	.0	1.2
Local	31.4	31.0	31.3	1.3	.3
Local Education	18.8	18.5	18.8	1.6	.0

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	54.1	54.0	53.3	.2	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	1.7	1.6	1.7	6.3	.0
MANUFACTURING	7.5	7.7	7.4	-2.6	1.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
TRADE	15.1	15.0	15.1	.7	.0
Wholesale Trade	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	.0
Retail Trade	10.5	10.3	10.5	1.9	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4.1	4.1	3.8	.0	7.9
SERVICES	14.3	14.2	13.9	.7	2.9
GOVERNMENT	6.8	6.8	6.8	.0	.0

*This category includes full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the week including the 12th of the month.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	299.95	298.05	297.51	40.1	39.9	42.2	7.48	7.47	7.05
Durable Goods	274.79	276.05	269.60	39.2	39.1	40.0	7.01	7.06	6.74
Nondurable Goods	321.88	319.09	324.72	40.9	40.7	44.3	7.87	7.84	7.33
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	364.05	350.61	385.14	45.0	43.5	49.0	8.09	8.06	7.86

*Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers.

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Feb. 1983	Jan. 1983	Feb. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	293.2	293.1	283.4	.0	3.5
Food & Beverages	281.6	280.7	275.8	.3	2.1
Housing	318.5	317.9	307.3	.2	3.6
Apparel	192.0	191.0	188.0	.5	2.1
Transportation	289.9	293.0	288.0	-1.1	.7
Medical Care	351.3	347.8	316.2	1.0	11.1
Entertainment	243.1	241.5	231.2	.7	5.1

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982
Sex, Total	5 984	6 718	6 015	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	4 514	5 024	4 549	75.4	74.8	75.6
Female	1 470	1 694	1 466	24.6	25.2	24.4
Race, Total	5 984	6 718	6 015	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	4 934	5 430	4 998	82.5	80.8	83.1
Nonwhite	1 050	1 288	1 017	17.5	19.2	16.9
Age, Total	5 984	6 718	6 015	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	4 663	5 265	4 640	77.9	78.4	77.1
Over 45	1 321	1 453	1 375	22.1	21.6	22.9
Industry, Total	5 984	6 718	6 015	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	226	290	162	3.8	4.3	2.7
Construction	1 983	2 205	2 201	33.1	32.8	36.6
Manufacturing	1 143	1 398	1 051	19.1	20.8	17.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	258	283	265	4.3	4.2	4.4
Trade	1 235	1 238	1 209	20.6	18.4	20.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	92	106	79	1.5	1.6	1.3
Services	774	903	810	12.9	13.4	13.5
Government	273	295	238	4.6	4.4	3.9
Occupation, Total	5 984	6 718	6 015	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	549	597	548	9.2	8.9	9.1
Clerical and Sales	695	761	734	11.6	11.3	12.2
Services	616	681	631	10.3	10.1	10.5
Processing	219	220	203	3.7	3.3	3.4
Machine Trade	330	440	285	5.5	6.5	4.7
Benchwork	425	523	276	7.1	7.8	4.6
Structural Work	2 267	2 517	2 582	37.9	37.5	42.9
Other	883	979	756	14.8	14.6	12.6
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	5 984	6 718	6 015	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	626	865	735	10.5	12.9	12.2
3-4 Weeks	554	834	607	9.3	12.4	10.1
5-14 Weeks	2 974	3 426	3 053	49.7	51.0	50.8
15 Weeks & Over	1 830	1 593	1 620	30.6	23.7	26.9

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
State Program					
Initial Claims Monthly Total	2 935	2 570	2 873	14.2	2.2
Weeks Claimed Monthly Total	31 659	26 490	23 523	19.5	34.6
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	20 235	17 300	20 411	----	-.9
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	143 093	111 434	116 170	----	23.2
Amount of Benefit Payments	$2 558 932	$2 200 748	$2 163 955	16.3	18.3
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$108.47	$106.29	$108.12	2.1	.3
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$11 614 798	$9 055 758	$9 803 301	----	18.5
Unemployment Trust Fund (In ooo's)	$3 247.9	$5 491.0	$6 894.8	-40.9	-52.9
Federal Program					
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	676	588	668	----	1.2
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	3 176	2 021	3 391	----	-6.3
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$429 862	$322 386	$385 542	----	11.5

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Compiled May 24, 1983

Report for April 1983

SOUTH DAKOTA LABOR MARKET

The South Dakota unemployment rate dropped to 6.2% in April from 6.9% in March, and employment rose to 314,400 as seasonal industries such as construction, eating places and hotels/motels posted gains.

The unemployment rate has been declining since January when it was 7.7%. As more outdoor work gets underway, it will probably continue to drop until June when students begin looking for work. The outlook for the remainder of the year is for a gradual easing of the rate, although the average for the year will probably be slightly higher than the 1982 average of 5.5% and sharply higher than the 1979 prerecession rate of 3.5%. South Dakota will remain well below the predicted national average of 10%, however.

Nonfarm payroll employment rose to 228,400 in April from 225,800 in March. Most of this increase reflected seasonal hiring in construction, trade and services. Eating places, which are classified in the retail trade industry, increased 700, and hotels and motels, which are classified in services, added 400 employees.

Durable goods manufacturing also showed a jump of 500 jobs from last month due to a general increase in hiring throughout the industry. It was the first increase in almost a year in this industry.

The average manufacturing production worker in South Dakota worked 40.8 hours a week in April at $7.47 an hour for an average weekly wage of $304.78. Workers in Sioux Falls worked 45.2 hours at $8.03 a hour for an average wage of $362.96.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT

South Dakota has actively been preparing for entry into the Job Training Partnership Program. The State Job Training Coordinating Council met in May to begin preparations for the new program. This second article on the Job Training Partnership Act summarizes the various titles within the Act.

TITLE I. JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP - Title I was covered in last month's article on the Job Training Partnership Act. This involves the creation of the Private Industry Council to monitor the program's operations. The Private Industry Council members are representatives of private industry, educational agencies, organized labor, rehabilitation agencies, community-based organizations, economic development agencies and the Employment Service.

Also, significant under Title I are the performance standards used to measure the effectiveness of the programs will include such measures as 1) placement in unsubsidized employment 2) retention in unsubsidized employment, 3) the increases in earnings and 4) reduction in the number of individuals and families receiving cash welfare payment and the amounts of such payments.

TITLE II. TRAINING SERVICES FOR THE DISADVANTAGED - Only economically disadvantaged persons are eligible to participate in the program, except that up to 10% of participants may be persons who are not economically disadvantaged, if such persons have encountered employment barriers.

The allocated funds may be used for basic and remedial education, institutional and on-the-job training, counseling, occupational training, supportive services and related activities that will prepare the disadvantaged person for placement in unsubsidized employment.

TITLE III. ASSISTANCE FOR DISLOCATED WORKERS - There is an open-ended authorization for a program to identify displaced workers, job opportunities and training available. Fifty percent of the funds will come from the Job Training Partnership Act; the other 50% will be matching funds from non-Federal sources. State unemployment insurance benefits may be used for one half of the matching funds.

TITLE IV. FEDERALLY ADMINISTERED PROGRAMS - Programs retained under the Job Training Partnership Act are the Native American Program; the Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Program; Job Corps and National Commission for Employment Policy.

In addition to the retained programs, a new Veteran's Employment Program has been added. Persons eligible will included service-connected disabled veterans, veterans of the Vietnam era and veterans who are recently separated from military service.

TITLE V. MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS - Efforts will be made to coordinate all levels of government under the Job Training Partnership Act in order to achieve maximum efficiency of the program.

Source: Based on information from Job Training Partnership Act: New Help For The Unemployed by Robert Guttman, Monthly Labor Review, March 1983.

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	April 1983[1]				April 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	109,875,000	98,840,000	11,035,000	10.0[3]	108,814,000	98,858,000	9,957,000	9.2[3]
South Dakota	335,100	314,400	20,700	6.2	327,200	309,100	18,100	5.5
Sioux Falls SMSA	65,958	62,464	3,494	5.3	62,278	59,195	3,083	5.0
Aurora	1,562	1,492	70	4.5	1,541	1,481	60	3.9
Beadle	9,572	8,940	632	6.6	9,523	9,073	450	4.7
Bennett	1,415	1,359	56	4.0	1,255	1,208	47	3.7
Bon Homme	3,614	3,455	159	4.4	3,528	3,402	126	3.6
Brookings	14,017	13,150	867	6.2	13,580	12,921	659	4.9
Brown	19,653	18,236	1,417	7.2	19,721	18,539	1,182	6.0
Brule	3,142	3,000	142	4.5	3,082	2,956	126	4.1
Buffalo	512	419	93	18.2	477	414	63	13.2
Butte	3,942	3,698	244	6.2	3,915	3,651	264	6.7
Campbell	1,055	1,012	43	4.1	875	839	36	4.1
Charles Mix	3,849	3,643	206	5.4	3,963	3,688	275	6.9
Clark	2,420	2,073	347	14.3	2,018	1,949	69	3.4
Clay	6,290	5,935	355	5.6	5,997	5,659	338	5.6
Codington	10,367	9,394	973	9.4	10,124	9,291	833	8.2
Corson	1,339	1,170	169	12.6	1,353	1,202	151	11.2
Custer	2,413	2,268	145	6.0	2,357	2,239	118	5.0
Davison	9,602	9,187	415	4.3	9,418	9,058	360	3.8
Day	3,180	2,903	277	8.7	3,124	2,872	252	8.1
Deuel	2,039	1,773	266	13.0	2,088	1,915	173	8.3
Dewey	1,947	1,728	219	11.2	1,975	1,777	198	10.0
Douglas	1,904	1,840	64	3.4	1,856	1,796	60	3.2
Edmunds	2,055	1,972	83	4.0	2,071	1,950	121	5.8
Fall River	3,313	3,078	235	7.1	3,187	3,001	186	5.8
Faulk	1,377	1,319	58	4.2	1,357	1,327	30	2.2
Grant	4,736	4,488	248	5.2	4,302	4,101	201	4.7
Gregory	2,601	2,465	136	5.2	2,521	2,452	69	2.7
Haakon	1,513	1,443	70	4.6	1,462	1,443	19	1.3
Hamlin	1,982	1,831	151	7.6	2,022	1,918	104	5.1
Hand	2,104	2,013	91	4.3	2,035	1,991	44	2.2
Hanson	1,167	1,107	60	5.1	1,151	1,091	60	5.2

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 10.2 and 9.3. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	April 1983[1]				April 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	673	661	12	1.8	667	659	8	1.2
Hughes	7,758	7,434	324	4.2	7,724	7,347	377	4.9
Hutchinson	4,493	4,276	217	4.8	4,184	4,049	135	3.2
Hyde	967	913	54	5.6	857	835	22	2.6
Jackson	1,101	1,014	87	7.9	1,015	952	63	6.2
Jerauld	1,188	1,159	29	2.4	1,208	1,169	39	3.2
Jones	643	606	37	5.8	632	601	31	4.9
Kingsbury	3,429	3,225	204	5.9	3,434	3,288	146	4.3
Lake	5,382	5,029	353	6.6	5,437	4,959	478	8.8
Lawrence	9,529	8,899	630	6.6	9,466	8,873	593	6.3
Lincoln	6,362	5,957	405	6.4	6,136	5,756	380	6.2
Lyman	1,541	1,442	99	6.4	1,464	1,354	110	7.5
McCook	3,056	2,911	145	4.7	2,940	2,799	141	4.8
McPherson	1,706	1,621	85	5.0	1,592	1,539	53	3.3
Marshall	2,001	1,790	211	10.5	2,034	1,877	157	7.7
Meade	5,526	5,156	370	6.7	5,512	5,287	225	4.1
Mellette	744	697	47	6.3	764	667	97	12.7
Miner	1,750	1,676	74	4.2	1,706	1,632	74	4.3
Minnehaha	65,958	62,464	3,494	5.3	62,278	59,195	3,083	5.0
Moody	3,551	3,334	217	6.1	3,484	3,284	200	5.7
Pennington	35,439	33,180	2,259	6.4	35,721	33,795	1,926	5.4
Perkins	2,257	2,212	45	2.0	2,260	2,180	80	3.5
Potter	1,920	1,813	107	5.6	1,876	1,796	80	4.3
Roberts	4,247	3,875	372	8.8	4,194	3,815	379	9.0
Sanborn	1,362	1,281	81	5.9	1,320	1,252	68	5.2
Shannon	2,937	2,582	355	12.1	3,032	2,620	412	13.6
Spink	3,868	3,705	163	4.2	3,787	3,671	116	3.1
Stanley	1,198	1,119	79	6.6	1,183	1,112	71	6.0
Sully	728	687	41	5.6	706	665	41	5.8
Todd	2,024	1,786	238	11.8	2,069	1,806	263	12.7
Tripp	3,342	3,187	155	4.6	3,181	3,068	113	3.6
Turner	3,954	3,696	258	6.5	3,931	3,701	230	5.9
Union	5,838	5,406	432	7.4	5,713	5,317	396	6.9
Walworth	3,079	2,901	178	5.8	3,131	2,845	286	9.1
Yankton	9,777	9,319	458	4.7	9,687	9,241	446	4.6
Ziebach	1,005	951	54	5.4	961	900	61	6.3

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

TABLE 2
SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
(in thousands)

	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	228.4	225.8	229.4	1.2	-.4
MINING	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.8	3.8
CONSTRUCTION	6.9	6.3	7.0	9.5	-1.4
MANUFACTURING	24.5	24.0	25.1	2.1	-2.4
Durable Goods	11.8	11.3	12.4	4.4	-4.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.4	7.2	8.1	2.8	-8.6
Nondurable Goods	12.7	12.7	12.7	.0	.0
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.6	8.0	1.3	-3.8
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.4	12.6	12.5	-1.6	-.8
Transportation	7.0	7.2	6.9	-2.8	1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.6	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	60.9	59.8	61.5	1.8	-1.0
Wholesale Trade	16.3	16.2	16.4	.6	-.6
Durable Goods	7.2	7.2	7.4	.0	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	9.1	9.0	9.0	1.1	1.1
Retail Trade	44.6	43.6	45.1	2.3	-1.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.0	11.9	11.7	.8	2.6
SERVICES	51.7	51.0	51.7	1.4	.0
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	12.7	11.9	12.8	6.7	-.8
Medical and Health	21.8	21.9	21.6	-.5	.9
Educational, Membership & Social	14.3	14.2	14.4	.7	-.7
GOVERNMENT	57.3	57.6	57.3	-.5	.0
Federal	10.2	10.2	10.0	.0	2.0
State	16.0	16.0	16.1	.0	-.6
State Education	8.1	8.2	8.3	-1.2	-2.4
Local	31.1	31.4	31.2	-1.0	-.3
Local Education	18.5	18.7	18.6	-1.1	-.5

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	54.5	54.4	53.5	.2	1.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	1.7	1.7	1.9	.0	-10.5
MANUFACTURING	8.0	7.7	7.6	3.9	5.3
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
TRADE	15.0	15.1	15.0	-.7	.0
Wholesale Trade	4.6	4.7	4.6	-2.1	.0
Retail Trade	10.4	10.4	10.4	.0	.0
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4.1	4.1	3.9	.0	5.1
SERVICES	14.3	14.4	13.9	-.7	2.9
GOVERNMENT	6.8	6.8	6.6	.0	3.0

*This category includes full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the week including the 12th of the month.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	304.78	302.19	292.19	40.8	40.4	39.7	7.47	7.48	7.36
Durable Goods	281.40	279.89	254.76	40.2	39.7	37.3	7.00	7.05	6.83
Nondurable Goods	329.10	323.08	327.60	41.5	41.0	42.0	7.93	7.88	7.80
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	362.96	363.51	386.62	45.2	45.1	44.8	8.03	8.06	8.63

*Average hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and hours for production and related workers.

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Mar. 1983	Feb. 1983	Mar. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	293.4	293.2	283.1	0.1	3.6
Food & Beverages	283.2	281.6	275.6	0.6	2.8
Housing	318.6	318.5	306.7	0.0	3.9
Apparel	194.5	192.0	191.1	1.3	1.8
Transportation	287.4	289.9	285.1	-0.9	0.8
Medical Care	352.3	351.3	318.8	0.3	10.5
Entertainment	244.6	243.1	232.8	0.6	5.1

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982
Sex, Total	5,008	5,984	4,071	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	3,350	4,514	2,918	66.9	75.4	71.7
Female	1,658	1,470	1,153	33.1	24.6	28.3
Race, Total	5,008	5,984	4,071	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	4,341	4,934	3,244	86.7	82.5	79.7
Nonwhite	667	1,050	827	13.3	17.5	20.3
Age, Total	5,008	5,984	4,071	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	3,912	4,663	3,076	78.1	77.9	75.6
Over 45	1,096	1,321	995	21.9	22.1	24.4
Industry, Total	5,008	5,984	4,071	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	151	226	72	3.0	3.8	1.8
Construction	1,531	1,983	1,518	30.6	33.1	37.3
Manufacturing	907	1,143	632	18.1	19.1	15.5
Transportation & Public Utilities	248	258	171	5.0	4.3	4.2
Trade	1,110	1,235	864	22.2	20.6	21.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	71	92	72	1.4	1.5	1.8
Services	729	774	587	14.6	12.9	14.4
Government	261	273	155	5.2	4.6	3.8
Occupation, Total	5,008	5,984	4,071	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	495	549	343	9.9	9.2	8.4
Clerical and Sales	667	695	587	13.3	11.6	14.4
Services	510	616	491	10.2	10.3	12.1
Processing	219	219	63	4.4	3.7	1.5
Machine Trade	253	330	171	5.1	5.5	4.2
Benchwork	301	425	261	6.0	7.1	6.4
Structural Work	1,806	2,267	1,689	36.1	37.9	41.5
Other	757	883	466	15.1	14.8	11.4
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	5,008	5,984	4,071	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	724	626	476	14.5	10.5	11.7
3-4 Weeks	292	554	487	5.8	9.3	12.0
5-14 Weeks	1,995	2,974	1,556	39.8	49.7	38.2
15 Weeks & Over	1,997	1,830	1,552	39.9	30.6	38.1

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
State Program					
Initial Claims Monthly Total	1,968	2,935	3,438	-32.9	-42.8
Weeks Claimed Monthly Total	20,489	31,659	26,968	-35.2	-24.0
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	22,203	20,235	23,849	9.7	-
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	163,582	143,093	143,138	14.3	-
Amount of Benefit Payments	$1,906,744	$2,558,932	$2,519,142	-25.5	-24.3
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$112.08	$108.47	$109.74	3.3	2.1
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	13,521,542	$11,614,798	$12,322,443	16.4	-
Unemployment Trust Fund (in ooo's)	$5,304.9	$3,247.9	$8,140.1	63.3	-34.8
Federal Program					
Initial Claims October 1 to Date	753	676	785	11.3	-4.1
Weeks Claimed October 1 to Date	3,765	3,176	3,938	18.5	-4.4
Benefit Payments October 1 to Date	$501,803	$429,862	$456,352	16.7	10.0

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South Dakota Labor Bulletin

Compiled June 21, 1983

Report for May 1983

SOUTH DAKOTA MAY LABOR MARKET

Accelerated spring hiring and a general upturn in the economy combined to cause a surprisingly sharp decline in the South Dakota unemployment rate last month. The May rate of 5.0 percent was down from 6.1 percent in April and nearly matched the year-ago figure of 4.9 percent. The total number of unemployed South Dakota workers fell to 17,000 from 20,400 in April, and employment rose to 320,000 from 314,500. Nationally, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dipped to 10.1 percent in May but continued higher than the May 1982 rate of 9.4 percent.

South Dakota nonfarm payroll employment, a category that includes almost all wage earners but excludes the self-employed, grew for the fourth straight month in May, boosting that figure to 233,700. That was the first time since April 1980 it was higher than the year-ago figure of 233,300. All major industry groups except transportation and public utilities experienced some growth from April to May.

Construction employment, spurred by a pickup in housing demands in some areas, climbed briskly by 1,100 to 8,000 in May. That was slightly less than one year ago when 8,300 workers were employed, but the trend this summer should be upward as highway construction, generated by the new nickel-a-gallon gas tax, gets underway.

The manufacturing picture brightened somewhat over the April-May period as employment increased by 600. Despite a strike at one firm in the state, durable goods manufacturing employment moved ahead by 500. To a large extent, this growth stemmed from increased national consumer spending for new homes and big-ticket items for those homes. A further sign of the improved pace of factory activity in recent months was the upturn in average weekly hours worked. The May average of 41.4 hours compared with 40.8 in April and 40.0 one year ago.

There was also positive news in the retail trade industry in May as 1,200 jobs were added to the April total to bring the May count to 46,000. Seasonal hiring accounted for most of this increase. If the level of retail sales continues to pick up, this should stimulate an overall uptrend.

Employment gains in the diverse industry group called services were centered in tourist-related industries such as hotels, motels and amusements. The industry-wide employment figure of 52,900 compared with 51,600 in April and 52,100 one year ago.

National Retail Sales - March 1983

Adjusted March retail store sales nationally were estimated at $92.7 billion. This figure was 1.7 percent above February 1983 and 5.7 percent above March 1982. The West North Central Region, of which South Dakota is a part, was up 6.5 percent over March 1982.

The nationally adjusted sales by retail stores of durable goods was 4.9 percent above February 1983 and 11.0 percent above March 1982. Automotive dealers made the biggest gain at 14.2 percent. Other durable goods categories to make gains were building materials, hardware, garden supply and mobile home dealers up 8.3 percent and furniture, home furnishings and equipment stores sales up 5.8 percent.

Adjusted sales of nondurable goods by retail stores were .4 percent above February 1983 and 3.5 percent above March 1982. The eating and drinking places category was the major gainer at 12.6 percent. Other categories to make gains were drug stores up 9.1 percent, general merchandise stores sales up 4.9 percent, and food stores up 4.2 percent.

Listed below is the percent change in retail sales by geographic area in the United States.

Area	Percent Change
United States	+5.7
Pacific	+3.5
Mountain	+2.3
West North Central*	+6.5
West South Central	+1.4
East North Central	+4.7
East South Central	+8.2
Middle Atlantic	+6.7
South Atlantic	+9.3
New England	+8.5

* Includes South Dakota

Source: Monthly Retail Trade, Current Business Reports, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	May 1983[1]				May 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	110 308 000	99 543 000	10 765 000	9.8[3]	109 914 000	99 957 000	9 957 000	9.1[3]
South Dakota	337 000	320 000	17 000	5.0	332 900	316 500	16 400	4.9
Sioux Falls SMSA	65 512	62 682	2 830	4.3	62 463	59 834	2 634	4.2
Aurora	1 542	1 496	46	3.0	1 559	1 501	58	3.7
Beadle	9 584	9 014	570	5.9	9 989	9 264	725	7.3
Bennett	1 321	1 256	65	4.9	1 288	1 244	44	3.4
Bon Homme	3 633	3 473	160	4.4	3 734	3 487	247	6.6
Brookings	13 890	13 132	758	5.5	13 859	13 086	773	5.6
Brown	19 820	18 553	1 267	6.4	19 843	18 763	1 080	5.4
Brule	3 334	3 197	137	4.1	3 163	3 062	101	3.2
Buffalo	497	423	74	14.9	532	422	110	20.7
Butte	3 900	3 690	210	5.4	3 984	3 766	218	5.5
Campbell	867	832	35	4.0	898	859	39	4.3
Charles Mix	3 990	3 756	234	5.9	4 030	3 775	255	6.3
Clark	2 151	2 061	90	4.2	2 073	2 012	61	2.9
Clay	6 254	5 972	282	4.5	6 184	5 888	296	4.8
Codington	9 964	9 300	664	6.7	10 250	9 573	677	6.6
Corson	1 426	1 280	146	10.2	1 360	1 245	115	8.5
Custer	2 684	2 535	149	5.6	2 605	2 504	101	3.9
Davison	9 373	9 050	323	3.4	9 546	9 224	322	3.4
Day	3 218	3 050	168	5.2	3 227	3 001	226	7.0
Deuel	2 253	2 094	159	7.1	2 147	2 046	101	4.7
Dewey	1 997	1 803	194	9.7	1 931	1 775	156	8.1
Douglas	1 800	1 735	65	3.6	1 846	1 798	48	2.6
Edmunds	2 116	2 042	74	3.5	2 088	1 999	89	4.3
Fall River	3 391	3 208	183	5.4	3 268	3 074	194	5.9
Faulk	1 378	1 334	44	3.2	1 384	1 362	22	1.6
Grant	4 699	4 513	186	4.0	4 421	4 223	198	4.5
Gregory	2 649	2 549	100	3.8	2 600	2 538	62	2.4
Haakon	1 419	1 362	57	4.0	1 695	1 482	213	12.6
Hamlin	1 970	1 876	94	4.8	2 083	1 987	96	4.6
Hand	2 110	2 045	65	3.1	2 053	2 017	36	1.8
Hanson	1 158	1 106	52	4.5	1 144	1 100	44	3.8

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The U. S. seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 10.1 and 9.4. The South Dakota data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1 (Continued)
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	May 1983[1]				May 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	737	728	9	1.2	704	695	9	1.3
Hughes	7 927	7 619	308	3.9	7 898	7 545	353	4.5
Hutchinson	4 500	4 347	153	3.4	4 230	4 107	123	2.9
Hyde	858	836	22	2.6	826	806	20	2.4
Jackson	1 275	1 214	61	4.8	1 075	99	76	7.1
Jerauld	1 195	1 169	26	2.2	1 230	1 191	39	3.2
Jones	678	637	41	6.0	670	644	26	3.9
Kingsbury	3 464	3 304	160	4.6	3 516	3 297	219	6.2
Lake	5 411	5 144	267	4.9	5 516	5 227	289	5.2
Lawrence	9 335	8 791	544	5.8	9 546	9 070	476	5.0
Lincoln	6 217	5 909	308	5.0	6 303	5 964	339	5.4
Lyman	1 524	1 450	74	4.9	1 489	1 419	70	4.7
McCook	3 064	2 946	118	3.9	3 011	2 873	138	4.6
McPherson	1 679	1 614	65	3.9	1 657	1 613	44	2.7
Marshall	2 009	1 861	148	7.4	2 091	1 963	128	6.1
Meade	6 099	5 798	301	4.9	5 656	5 429	227	4.0
Mellette	718	674	44	6.1	738	676	62	8.4
Miner	1 758	1 681	77	4.4	1 739	1 677	62	3.6
Minnehaha	65 512	62 682	2 830	4.3	62 468	59 834	2 634	4.2
Moody	3 488	3 364	124	3.6	3 514	3 368	146	4.2
Pennington	37 440	35 341	2 099	5.6	36 265	34 634	1 631	4.5
Perkins	2 250	2 145	105	4.7	2 285	2 206	79	3.5
Potter	1 956	1 884	72	3.7	1 915	1 854	61	3.2
Roberts	4 251	4 004	247	5.8	4 302	4 005	297	6.9
Sanborn	1 374	1 304	70	5.1	1 397	1 293	104	7.4
Shannon	2 930	2 594	336	11.5	2 999	2 643	356	11.9
Spink	3 939	3 836	103	2.6	3 854	3 775	79	2.0
Stanley	1 171	1 119	52	4.4	1 186	1 121	65	5.5
Sully	720	683	37	5.1	742	683	59	8.0
Todd	2 057	1 845	212	10.3	2 078	1 824	254	12.2
Tripp	3 336	3 227	109	3.3	3 268	3 170	98	3.0
Turner	4 178	4 003	175	4.2	4 015	3 847	168	4.2
Union	6 000	5 626	374	6.2	6 156	5 829	327	5.3
Walworth	3 005	2 837	168	5.6	3 204	2 974	230	7.2
Yankton	9 443	9 028	415	4.4	9 562	9 203	359	3.8
Ziebach	1 058	1 008	50	4.7	1 006	934	72	7.2

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

TABLE 2
SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*
(In thousands)

	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	233.7	228.6	233.3	2.2	.2
MINING	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6
CONSTRUCTION	8.0	6.9	8.3	15.9	-3.6
MANUFACTURING	25.1	24.5	25.4	2.4	-1.2
Durable Goods	12.3	11.8	12.5	4.2	-1.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7.8	7.4	8.1	5.4	-3.7
Nondurable Goods	12.8	12.7	12.9	.8	-.8
Food & Kindred Products	7.7	7.6	8.1	1.3	-4.9
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2.5	2.4	2.5	4.2	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12.3	12.4	12.6	-.8	-2.4
Transportation	6.9	7.0	7.0	-1.4	-1.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5.4	5.4	5.6	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	62.5	61.0	62.7	2.5	-.3
Wholesale Trade	16.5	16.2	16.6	1.9	-.6
Durable Goods	7.2	7.2	7.5	.0	-4.0
Nondurable Goods	9.3	9.0	9.1	3.3	2.2
Retail Trade	46.0	44.8	46.1	2.7	-.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12.1	12.0	11.7	.8	3.4
SERVICES	52.9	51.6	52.1	2.5	1.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	13.9	12.7	13.4	9.4	3.7
Medical and Health	21.8	21.8	21.6	.0	.9
Educational, Membership & Social	14.0	14.1	14.2	-.7	-1.4
GOVERNMENT	57.9	57.4	57.7	.9	.3
Federal	10.2	10.1	10.1	1.0	1.0
State	16.1	16.1	16.3	.0	-1.2
State Education	8.1	8.2	8.1	-1.2	.0
Local	31.6	31.2	31.3	1.3	1.0
Local Education	18.6	18.5	18.5	.5	.5

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT*

	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	55.5	54.6	54.1	1.6	2.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2.1	1.9	2.1	10.5	.0
MANUFACTURING	8.2	7.9	7.7	3.8	6.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4.6	4.6	4.6	.0	.0
TRADE	15.2	15.2	15.3	.0	-.7
Wholesale Trade	4.7	4.7	4.7	.0	.0
Retail Trade	10.5	10.5	10.6	.0	-.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4.2	4.1	3.9	2.4	7.7
SERVICES	14.3	14.2	13.9	.7	2.9
GOVERNMENT	6.9	6.7	6.6	3.0	4.5

*This category includes full and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the week including the 12th of the month.

TABLE 3
HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	308.43	304.37	297.60	41.4	40.8	40.0	7.45	7.46	7.44
Durable Goods	284.20	282.10	267.53	40.6	40.3	39.4	7.00	7.00	6.79
Nondurable Goods	333.32	325.86	326.42	42.3	41.3	40.6	7.88	7.89	8.04
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	362.85	362.50	355.54	45.3	45.2	43.2	8.01	8.02	8.23

*Average hours and earnings for production related workers.

TABLE 4
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	Apr. 1983	Mar. 1983	Apr. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All Items	295.5	293.4	284.3	0.7	3.9
Food & Beverages	284.6	283.2	276.5	0.5	2.9
Housing	320.3	318.6	309.4	0.5	3.5
Apparel	195.5	194.5	191.9	0.5	1.9
Transportation	292.3	287.4	282.9	1.7	3.3
Medical Care	353.5	352.3	321.7	0.3	9.9
Entertainment	244.6	244.6	233.9	0.0	4.6

TABLE 5
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982
Sex, Total	3 250	5,008	3,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	2 087	3,350	2,564	64.2	66.9	66.9
Female	1 163	1,658	1,269	35.8	33.1	33.1
Race, Total	3 250	5,008	3,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2 833	4,341	3,079	87.2	86.7	80.3
Nonwhite	417	667	754	12.8	13.3	19.7
Age, Total	3 250	5,008	3,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 567	3,912	2,907	79.0	78.1	75.8
Over 45	683	1,096	926	21.0	21.9	24.2
Industry, Total*	3 250	5,008	3,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	79	151	121	2.4	3.0	3.1
Construction	743	1,531	894	22.9	30.6	23.3
Manufacturing	539	907	775	16.6	18.1	20.2
Transportation & Public Utilities	192	248	209	5.9	5.0	5.5
Trade	897	1,110	866	27.6	22.2	22.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	68	71	80	2.1	1.4	2.1
Services	575	729	708	17.7	14.6	18.5
Government	157	261	180	4.8	5.2	4.7
Occupation, Total*	3 250	5,008	3,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	457	495	504	14.1	9.9	13.1
Clerical and Sales	567	667	662	17.4	13.3	17.3
Services	362	510	435	11.1	10.2	11.3
Processing	110	219	121	3.4	4.4	3.2
Machine Trade	182	253	217	5.6	5.1	5.7
Benchwork	195	301	285	6.0	6.0	7.4
Structural Work	939	1,806	1,124	28.9	36.1	29.3
Other	438	757	485	13.5	15.1	12.7
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	3 250	5,008	3,833	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	393	724	489	12.1	14.5	12.8
3-4 Weeks	267	292	442	8.2	5.8	11.5
5-14 Weeks	1 231	1,995	1,588	37.9	39.8	41.4
15 Weeks & Over	1 359	1,997	1,314	41.8	39.9	34.3

* Refers to industry and occupation prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6
SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	May 1983	Apr. 1983	May 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Initial Claims	1 632	1 968	2808	-17.1	-41.8
Weeks Claimed	1 3967	20 489	15 575	-31.8	-10.3
Amount of Benefit Payments	$1 176 838	$1 906 744	$1 369 164	-38.2	-14.0
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$109.26	$112.08	$105.64	-2.5	3.4
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance (in thousands)	$8 879.8	$5 304.9	$10 350.2	67.4	-14.2
JOB SERVICE					
Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	6 305	5 313	5 386	18.7	17.1
Nonag Placements	3 298	2 288	2 648	44.1	24.5
Nonag Job Openings	3 363	2 946	3 266	14.2	3.0

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

Compiled August 8, 1983

Report for June 1983

THE LABOR MARKET PROBLEMS OF OLDER WORKERS

Older workers tend to have lower unemployment rates than the overall population. When faced with unemployment, older workers experience different labor market problems from those of their younger counterparts.

Older workers generally are unemployed for longer periods of time than other workers. The table below shows the mean number of weeks of unemployment by age and sex for selected years. It clearly shows that the older male worker faces longer terms of unemployment than any other group.

MEDIAN WEEKS OF UNEMPLOYMENT FOR ALL PERSONS WITH UNEMPLOYMENT EXPERIENCE, SELECTED CALENDAR YEARS, BY SEX AND AGE GROUP
(National Figures)

	1973	1975	1978	1981
Men				
25 to 54	8.9	14.2	11.6	13.7
55 to 64	11.3	17.1	13.7	13.6
65 and Older	14.9	19.1	18.3	16.2
Women				
25 to 54	6.9	11.3	9.1	11.3
55 to 64	10.8	16.6	11.7	11.2
65 and Older	8.6	19.1	14.3	13.3

A discouraged worker is a person who wants a job but is not looking because he thinks none are available. Older workers have a higher proportion of discouraged workers than other groups. Among older workers, this group is approximately the same size as the unemployed. In most other age groups the number of discouraged workers is relatively minor.

The reasons for unemployment among older workers are similar to those among younger workers--firings, layoffs, plant closings and other types of involuntary separations. A major difference between older workers and younger workers becomes evident when comparing acts of quitting a job and reentering the labor market after an absence to take a new job. Older workers are less likely to quit.

Many older people are not part of the labor force. They do not desire a job and feel retirement is a reward for years of work.

Source: The Labor Market Problems of Older Workers, Monthly Labor Review, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, May 1983.

EMPLOYMENT FACTS

The June unemployment rate in South Dakota was 5.2 percent. That represented a slight seasonal increase from May (the rate always goes up in June when students begin looking for work), but it was below the year-ago rate of 5.7 percent. The over-the-year decline--the steepest since March 1978--seems to indicate that the national economic recovery is spilling over into South Dakota. Total employment, as measured by a national household survey in the state, increased 1,100 over the past year to 329,200 and the number of unemployed dropped to 18,000 from 19,700.

The national unemployment rate (seasonally adjusted) which has declined from its recent peak of 10.8 percent in December to 10.0 percent in June remained higher than the year-ago rate of 9.5 percent.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1983[1]				JUNE 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113 383 000	101 813 000	11 570 000	10.2[3]	111 569 000	100 683 000	10 886 000	9.8[3]
South Dakota	347 200	329 200	18 000	5.2	347 800	328 100	19 700	5.7
Sioux Falls SMSA	66 336	63 550	2 786	4.2	64 866	61 196	3 670	5.7
Aurora	1 623	1 571	52	3.2	1 645	1 598	47	2.9
Beadle	9 841	9 321	520	5.3	10 204	9 690	514	5.0
Bennett	1 380	1 290	90	6.5	1 379	1 292	87	6.3
Bon Homme	3 704	3 547	157	4.2	3 800	3 607	193	5.1
Brookings	14 056	13 187	869	6.2	14 123	13 330	793	5.6
Brown	20 314	18 844	1 470	7.2	20 507	19 325	1 182	5.8
Brule	3 566	3 437	129	3.6	3 435	3 311	124	3.6
Buffalo	533	437	96	18.0	588	444	144	24.5
Butte	3 975	3 809	166	4.2	4 072	3 937	135	3.3
Campbell	922	894	28	3.0	971	937	34	3.5
Charles Mix	4 206	3 913	293	7.0	4 324	3 989	335	7.7
Clark	2 388	2 167	221	9.3	2 240	2 146	94	4.2
Clay	6 573	5 789	784	11.9	6 204	5 793	411	6.6
Codington	10 189	9 448	741	7.3	10 610	9 842	768	7.2
Corson	1 499	1 302	197	13.1	1 489	1 287	202	13.6
Custer	3 094	2 994	100	3.2	3 118	3 023	95	3.0
Davison	9 552	9 244	308	3.2	9 923	9 551	372	3.7
Day	3 330	3 140	190	5.7	3 530	3 138	392	11.1
Deuel	2 456	2 283	173	7.0	2 390	2 261	129	5.4
Dewey	2 044	1 793	251	12.3	2 022	1 795	227	11.2
Douglas	1 898	1 813	85	4.5	1 954	1 899	55	2.8
Edmunds	2 234	2 129	105	4.7	2 233	2 112	121	5.4
Fall River	3 522	3 345	177	5.0	3 401	3 253	148	4.4
Faulk	1 471	1 392	79	5.4	1 516	1 435	81	5.3
Grant	4 949	4 717	232	4.7	4 674	4 471	203	4.3
Gregory	2 679	2 602	77	2.9	2 684	2 624	60	2.2
Haakon	1 410	1 364	46	3.3	1 529	1 502	27	1.8
Hamlin	2 103	1 983	120	5.7	2 221	2 121	100	4.5
Hand	2 167	2 097	70	3.2	2 145	2 103	42	2.0
Hanson	1 215	1 154	61	5.0	1 241	1 167	74	6.0

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 10.0 and 9.5. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	JUNE 1983[1]				JUNE 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	832	819	13	1.6	804	791	13	1.6
Hughes	8 078	7 798	280	3.5	8 215	7 839	376	4.6
Hutchinson	4 685	4 515	170	3.6	4 454	4 330	124	2.8
Hyde	896	865	31	3.5	922	849	73	7.9
Jackson	1 438	1 372	66	4.6	1 233	1 144	89	7.2
Jerauld	1 312	1 286	26	2.0	1 370	1 331	39	2.8
Jones	757	724	33	4.4	769	742	27	3.5
Kingsbury	3 556	3 410	146	4.1	3 562	3 444	118	3.3
Lake	5 529	5 219	310	5.6	5 722	5 374	348	6.1
Lawrence	10 014	9 490	524	5.2	9 154	8 275	879	9.6
Lincoln	6 253	6 024	229	3.7	6 567	6 157	410	6.2
Lyman	1 668	1 561	107	6.4	1 630	1 546	84	5.2
McCook	3 137	3 004	133	4.2	3 366	2 971	395	11.7
McPherson	1 752	1 665	87	5.0	1 736	1 689	47	2.7
Marshall	2 060	1 922	138	6.7	2 280	2 051	229	10.0
Meade	6 278	5 972	306	4.9	5 967	5 672	295	4.9
Mellette	768	700	68	8.9	788	714	74	9.4
Miner	1 843	1 788	55	3.0	1 895	1 805	90	4.7
Minnehaha	66 336	63 550	2 786	4.2	64 866	61 196	3 670	5.7
Moody	3 592	3 467	125	3.5	3 657	3 507	150	4.1
Pennington	38 333	36 640	1 693	4.4	38 215	36 427	1 788	4.7
Perkins	2 258	2 221	37	1.6	2 389	2 315	74	3.1
Potter	2 036	1 983	53	2.6	2 034	1 978	56	2.8
Roberts	4 336	4 076	260	6.0	4 465	4 134	331	7.4
Sanborn	1 417	1 369	48	3.4	1 480	1 374	106	7.2
Shannon	2 994	2 500	494	16.5	3 183	2 570	613	19.3
Spink	4 189	4 078	111	2.6	4 194	4 068	126	3.0
Stanley	1 205	1 131	74	6.1	1 188	1 149	39	3.3
Sully	780	738	42	5.4	816	750	66	8.1
Todd	2 032	1 763	269	13.2	2 065	1 770	295	14.3
Tripp	3 594	3 428	166	4.6	3 524	3 410	114	3.2
Turner	4 370	4 228	142	3.2	4 321	4 113	208	4.8
Union	6 264	5 840	424	6.8	6 566	6 160	406	6.2
Walworth	3 059	2 923	136	4.4	3 340	3 101	239	7.2
Yankton	9 546	9 068	478	5.0	9 820	9 377	443	4.5
Ziebach	1 135	1 046	89	7.8	1 086	959	127	11.7

[1] Preliminary data subject to revision.

[2] Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

SOUTH DAKOTA AREAS QUALIFY FOR EMERGENCY JOBS PROGRAMS

There are seven areas in South Dakota qualifying as eligible sites for emergency jobs programs. The Emergency Jobs Act calls for the establishment of a list of towns, cities and counties that have high unemployment.

An area is classified as an high unemployment area (HUA) when its average civilian unemployment rate is at least 90 percent of the average civilian unemployment rate during the same period for all states.

The qualifying areas in South Dakota are: Buffalo, Corson, Dewey, Marshall, Mellette, Shannon and Todd Counties.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	239,000	233,700	237,200	2.3	.8
MINING	3,000	2,900	1,500	3.4	100.0
CONSTRUCTION	9,200	8,100	9,200	13.6	.0
MANUFACTURING	25,700	25,000	24,700	2.8	4.0
Durable Goods	12,600	12,300	11,800	2.4	6.8
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	7,900	7,800	7,200	1.3	9.7
Nondurable Goods	13,100	12,700	12,900	3.1	1.6
Food & Kindred Products	7,900	7,600	8,200	3.9	-3.7
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	12,300	12,300	12,600	.0	-2.4
Transportation	6,900	6,900	6,900	.0	.0
Communication & Public Utilities	5,500	5,400	5,700	1.9	-3.5
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63,200	62,500	63,700	1.1	-.8
Wholesale Trade	16,700	16,600	16,800	.6	-.6
Durable Goods	7,600	7,300	7,600	4.1	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,100	9,300	9,200	-2.2	-1.1
Retail Trade	46,500	45,900	46,900	1.3	-.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	11,800	12,000	11,900	-1.7	-.8
SERVICES	54,400	52,700	53,600	3.2	1.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15,200	13,800	15,100	10.1	.7
Medical and Health	22,100	21,900	21,800	.9	1.4
Educational, Membership & Social	14,100	14,000	13,700	.7	2.9
GOVERNMENT	59,400	58,200	60,000	2.1	-1.0
Federal	10,400	10,200	10,300	2.0	1.0
State	16,900	16,400	16,700	3.0	1.2
State Education	6,300	8,100	6,600	-22.2	-4.5
Local	32,100	31,600	33,000	1.6	-2.7
Local Education	17,500	18,600	17,900	-5.9	-2.2

TABLE 2 (Continued)

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	56,100	55,400	54,400	1.3	3.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2,300	2,000	2,200	15.0	4.5
MANUFACTURING	8,500	8,300	7,200	2.4	18.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,600	4,600	4,600	.0	.0
TRADE	15,300	15,300	15,500	.0	-1.3
Wholesale Trade	4,700	4,800	4,800	-2.1	-2.1
Retail Trade	10,600	10,500	10,700	1.0	-.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,100	4,200	4,000	-2.4	2.5
SERVICES	14,400	14,200	13,900	1.4	3.6
GOVERNMENT	6,900	6,800	7,000	1.5	-1.4

The figures in this table include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

SOUTH DAKOTA IN JUNE

The number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Dakota rose by 5,300 from May to June. Currently, the total is 239,000. The over-the-month increase was distributed across most of the major industry sectors with only finance/insurance/real estate showing a slight decline. Manufacturing employment, led by gains in food and kindred products, advanced by 700.

The largest percentage gain among the nonmanufacturing industries was in construction employment, bolstered by a seasonal increase in highway construction and an upturn in housing construction. The June total of 9,200 was up 1,100 or 13.6 percent from May. Services had the largest numeric increase (1,700) in employment. Most of the increase was due to seasonal hiring in hotels, motels and other tourism related businesses.

Government employment also increased from May to June. A drop in state education rosters was more than offset by the hiring of more than 2,000 youth through the state-administered summer youth program for economically disadvantaged young people. Local government also posted an increase in the noneducation sector due to seasonal hiring for street repairs and other warm-weather activities.

A comparison with year-ago figures shows that nonfarm payroll employment rose 1,800 or 0.8 percent during the past twelve months. This is somewhat misleading because in June one year ago workers at the Homestake Gold Mine were on strike and workers at a large manufacturing plant were on layoff. This resulted in a drastically lower employment count for that time and thus the apparent increase in June of this year.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	$310.06	$306.20	$304.16	41.9	41.1	40.5	$7.40	$7.45	$7.51
Durable Goods.....	$276.35	$280.19	$278.07	40.7	40.2	40.3	$6.79	$6.97	$6.90
Nondurable Goods.....	$339.77	$333.85	$329.67	43.9	42.1	40.7	$7.92	$7.93	$8.10
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	$379.20	$362.86	$377.58	48.0	45.7	43.6	$7.90	$7.94	$8.66

*Average hours and earnings for production related workers.

The figures in this table are for producton related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	May 1983	April 1983	May 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All Items.....	297.1	295.5	287.1	.5	3.5
Food & Beverages....	285.0	284.6	278.1	.1	2.5
Housing.....	321.8	320.3	313.8	.5	2.5
Apparel.....	196.1	195.5	191.5	.3	2.4
Transportation.....	296.2	292.3	285.6	1.3	3.7
Medical Care.....	354.3	353.5	323.8	.2	9.4
Entertainment.....	244.8	244.6	234.4	.1	4.4

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982
Sex, Total	2 807	3 250	4 751	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1 489	2 087	2 524	53.0	64.2	53.1
Female	1 318	1 163	2 227	47.0	35.8	46.9
Race, Total	2 807	3 250	4 751	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2 345	2 833	3 874	83.5	87.2	81.5
Nonwhite	462	417	877	16.5	12.8	18.5
Age, Total	2 807	3 250	4 751	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	2 101	2 567	3 657	74.8	79.0	77.0
Over 45	706	683	1 094	25.2	21.0	23.0
* Industry, Total	2 807	3 250	4 751	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	30	79	181	1.1	2.4	3.8
Construction	356	743	642	12.7	22.9	13.5
Manufacturing	436	539	1 505	15.5	16.6	31.7
Transportation & Public Utilities	114	192	181	4.1	5.9	3.8
Trade	776	897	1 009	27.6	27.6	21.2
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	63	68	79	2.2	2.1	1.7
Services	773	575	885	27.5	17.7	18.6
Government	259	157	269	9.2	4.8	5.7
* Occupation, Total	2 807	3 250	4 751	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	568	457	613	20.2	14.1	12.9
Clerical and Sales	588	567	774	20.9	17.4	16.3
Services	463	362	565	16.5	11.1	11.9
Processing	126	110	242	4.5	3.4	5.1
Machine Trade	129	182	234	4.6	5.6	4.9
Benchwork	146	195	931	5.2	6.0	19.6
Structural Work	482	939	897	17.2	28.9	18.9
Other	305	438	495	10.9	13.5	10.4
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	2 807	3 250	4 751	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	490	393	1 050	17.5	12.1	22.1
3-4 Weeks	441	267	684	15.7	8.2	14.4
5-14 Weeks	992	1 231	1 866	35.3	37.9	39.3
15 Weeks & Over	884	1 359	1 151	31.5	41.8	24.2

* Refers to Industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Initial Claims	2 552	1 632	4 079	56.4	-37.4
Weeks Claimed	13 951	13 967	17 717	-.1	-21.3
Amount of Benefit Payments	$1 404 922	$1 176 838	$1 368 753	19.4	2.6
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	NA	$109.26	$100.72	NA	NA
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$7 718 900	$8 879 800	$9 393 400	-13.1	-17.8
JOB SERVICE					
Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	7 853	6 305	5 386	24.6	45.8
Nonag Placements	6 278	3 298	4 744	90.4	32.3
Nonag Job Openings	6 016	3 363	5 109	78.9	17.8

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to planners of economic development groups, business, social and training programs, education and government.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DO YOU KNOW???

Do you know that South Dakota has:

- 195 butchers working in grocery stores,
- 765 cooks employed in restaurants, and
- 270 radio and television announcers?

(These figures can be found in the newly published Report of the 1982 Occupational Employment Statistics Survey for South Dakota).

Do you know that:

- 95 percent of Sully County homes have a telephone;
- 7.6 percent or 2,808 residents of Brown County are children under 5 years of age; and
- 343 young adults aged 20-24 live in Perkins County?

(These figures can be found in the 1980 Census of Population and Housing - U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census).

For this and other information contact:

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South Dakota
Labor Bulletin

JULY 1983 published August 1983

PROJECTED WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR SOUTH DAKOTA

Overall, South Dakota wage and salary employment is projected to grow 18.7 percent by 1990. The finance, insurance and real estate sector will be leading the way with a projected growth rate of 39.8 percent.

Manufacturing, with an anticipated growth rate of 29.2 percent, will be the most rapidly growing major industry of South Dakota's economy.

Compared with national industry growth, South Dakota's trends vary slightly. Nationally, the services sector, followed by the manufacturing, is expected to show the most growth.

South Dakota's laws and economy have allowed for conditions suitable for growth in the finance, insurance and real estate sector as evidenced by the movement of financial institutions to the state in recent years.

Industries with the fastest growth rates are not necessarily the ones where the most job openings will occur. For example, the mining industry has the third fastest projected growth rate in South Dakota but will create only 600 jobs. On the other hand, the service industries, ranked fourth in rate of growth, will create 15,200 new jobs.

SOUTH DAKOTA PROJECTED WAGE AND SALARIED EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Percent Change from 1980 to 1990	Projected Number of New Job Openings
Total, All Industries	18.7%	44,125
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	-1.8%	-155
Mining	21.4%	600
Construction	20.7%	2,100
Manufacturing	29.2%	7,440
Transportation, Communications, Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	13.5%	1,970
Wholesale Trade	12.5%	2,150
Retail Trade	21.1%	9,445
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	39.8%	4,205
Services	21.3%	15,200
Federal Government	-5.9%	-525
State Government, Excluding Hospitals and Education	8.7%	685
Local Government, Excluding Hospitals and Education	7.6%	1,010

The chart indicates a combination of fast growth rates and large number of new job openings in the Services and Retail Trade sectors. Source: South Dakota Employment Projections to 1990, a South Dakota labor market information publication.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	July 1983[1]				July 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113 980 000	103 273 000	10 707 000	9.4[3]	112 526 000	101 490 000	11 036 000	9.8[3]
South Dakota	342 300	325 900	16 400	4.3	343 100	325 200	17 900	5.2
Sioux Falls SMSA	65 536	62 951	2 585	3.9	63 523	60 828	2 695	4.2
Aurora	1 606	1 559	47	2.9	1 824	1 742	82	4.5
Beadle	9 548	9 024	524	5.5	10 055	9 519	536	5.3
Bennett	1 290	1 211	79	6.1	1 369	1 312	57	4.2
Bon Homme	3 687	3 532	155	4.2	3 651	3 462	189	5.2
Brookings	14 222	13 386	836	5.9	14 391	13 611	780	5.4
Brown	19 444	18 495	949	4.9	20 164	19 079	1 085	5.4
Brule	3 365	3 255	110	3.3	3 442	3 306	136	4.0
Buffalo	530	454	76	14.3	563	433	130	23.1
Butte	3 850	3 728	130	3.4	4 045	3 831	214	5.3
Campbell	896	876	20	2.2	993	960	33	3.3
Charles Mix	4 025	3 766	259	6.4	4 311	3 992	319	7.4
Clark	2 285	2 062	223	9.8	2 346	2 143	203	8.7
Clay	6 007	5 681	326	5.4	6 116	5 740	376	6.1
Codington	9 946	9 370	576	5.8	10 466	9 678	788	7.5
Corson	1 386	1 193	193	13.9	1 448	1 234	214	14.8
Custer	3 020	2 912	108	3.6	3 181	3 060	121	3.8
Davison	9 597	9 276	321	3.3	9 750	9 398	352	3.6
Day	3 260	3 125	135	4.1	3 376	3 141	235	7.0
Deuel	2 385	2 239	146	6.1	2 339	2 207	132	5.6
Dewey	1 964	1 699	265	13.5	1 811	1 597	214	11.8
Douglas	1 895	1 814	81	4.3	1 950	1 901	49	2.5
Edmunds	2 166	2 108	58	2.7	2 186	2 111	75	3.4
Fall River	3 534	3 381	153	4.3	3 329	3 177	152	4.6
Faulk	1 445	1 414	31	2.1	1 494	1 453	41	2.7
Grant	4 976	4 790	186	3.7	4 635	4 440	195	4.2
Gregory	2 744	2 631	113	4.1	2 722	2 652	70	2.6
Haakon	1 350	1 303	47	3.5	1 444	1 336	108	7.5
Hamlin	2 091	2 021	70	3.3	2 177	2 077	100	4.6
Hand	2 205	2 135	70	3.2	2 251	2 172	79	3.5
Hanson	1 263	1 202	61	4.8	1 222	1 149	73	6.0

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 9.5 and 9.8. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1 (Continued)

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	July 1983[1]				July 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	872	852	20	2.3	845	829	16	1.9
Hughes	8 003	7 616	387	4.8	7 887	7 581	306	3.9
Hutchinson	4 737	4 566	171	3.6	4 428	4 317	111	2.5
Hyde	864	837	27	3.1	812	799	13	1.6
Jackson	1 480	1 412	68	4.6	1 215	1 153	62	5.1
Jerauld	1 277	1 257	20	1.6	1 406	1 370	36	2.6
Jones	728	710	18	2.5	761	729	32	4.2
Kingsbury	3 554	3 408	146	4.1	3 566	3 436	130	3.6
Lake	5 592	4 996	596	10.7	5 557	5 232	325	5.8
Lawrence	9 602	9 135	467	4.9	8 615	8 128	487	5.7
Lincoln	6 258	6 000	258	4.1	6 586	6 210	376	5.7
Lyman	1 671	1 572	99	5.9	1 645	1 553	92	5.6
McCook	3 125	3 012	113	3.6	3 217	2 998	219	6.8
McPherson	1 736	1 695	41	2.4	1 778	1 707	71	4.0
Marshall	2 078	1 959	119	5.7	2 304	2 060	244	10.6
Meade	6 316	6 037	279	4.4	5 874	5 606	268	4.6
Mellette	720	641	79	11.0	737	674	63	8.5
Miner	1 803	1 729	74	4.1	1 841	1 782	59	3.2
Minnehaha	65 536	62 951	2 585	3.9	63 523	60 828	2 695	4.2
Moody	3 749	3 484	265	7.1	3 674	3 550	124	3.4
Pennington	38 259	36 548	1 711	4.5	38 185	36 435	1 750	4.6
Perkins	2 303	2 267	36	1.6	2 387	2 311	76	3.2
Potter	1 995	1 948	47	2.4	1 981	1 935	46	2.3
Roberts	4 455	4 208	247	5.5	4 564	4 261	303	6.6
Sanborn	1 420	1 361	59	4.2	1 439	1 345	94	6.5
Shannon	2 458	1 991	467	19.0	2 661	1 968	693	26.0
Spink	4 083	3 944	139	3.4	4 147	4 026	121	2.9
Stanley	1 163	1 125	38	3.3	1 154	1 122	32	2.8
Sully	778	747	31	4.0	772	751	21	2.7
Todd	1 807	1 578	229	12.7	1 845	1 556	289	15.7
Tripp	3 587	3 461	126	3.5	3 474	3 338	136	3.9
Turner	4 385	4 246	139	3.2	4 347	4 144	203	4.7
Union	6 465	6 110	355	5.5	7 041	6 616	425	6.0
Walworth	3 024	2 902	122	4.0	3 139	2 957	182	5.8
Yankton	9 351	8 939	412	4.4	9 658	9 136	522	5.4
Ziebach	1 117	1 018	99	8.9	1 011	902	109	10.8

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

EMPLOYMENT FACTS

South Dakota's unemployment rate dropped to 4.8 percent in July from 5.2 percent in June. It was the first time this year the rate fell below 5.0 percent. For the second straight month, unemployment was lower than in the corresponding month of the previous year. The last time that happened was May 1978.

Much of this month's decline in unemployment resulted from increased construction activity. Employment in that industry increased by 700 to 9,800 in July. It was also up from the year-ago figure of 9,300.

Another reason for the reduced unemployment rate in July was the seasonal decline in the number of students looking for work. Many students leave the labor force in July to attend summer school or pursue other activities if they have not yet found a job.

The total number of South Dakotans unemployed in July was 16,400 compared with 18,000 in June and 17,900 one year ago. It was the lowest July figure since 1979. The number of initial claims filed for unemployment compensation in July suggests the unemployment situation will show further improvement in the coming months. The count of initial claims, which is usually considered an indicator of future unemployment, dropped to 1,642 in July from 2,552 in June and from 3,361 in July one year ago.

A seasonal decline in education employment caused total employment to drop to 325,900 in July from 329,300 in June. The long term trend, however, was up as the July total climbed 700 from the year-ago figure of 325,200.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	234,400	239,000	231,300	-1.9	1.3
MINING	3,000	3,000	1,600	.0	87.5
CONSTRUCTION	9,800	9,100	9,300	7.7	5.4
MANUFACTURING	26,100	26,000	25,500	.4	2.4
Durable Goods	13,200	12,900	12,500	2.3	5.6
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,300	8,100	7,800	2.5	6.4
Nondurable Goods	12,900	13,100	13,000	-1.5	-.8
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,800	8,200	-3.8	-8.5
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	11,900	11,900	12,400	.0	-4.0
Transportation	6,500	6,500	6,800	.0	-4.4
Communication & Public Utilities	5,400	5,400	5,600	.0	-3.6
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	63,200	63,300	63,300	-.2	-.2
Wholesale Trade	17,000	16,800	16,700	1.2	1.8
Durable Goods	7,700	7,600	7,700	1.3	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,300	9,200	9,000	1.1	3.3
Retail Trade	46,200	46,500	46,600	-.6	-.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,100	12,000	12,000	.8	.8
SERVICES	54,300	54,500	54,100	-.4	.4
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15,600	15,200	15,500	2.6	.6
Medical and Health	21,900	22,100	21,800	-.9	.5
Educational, Membership & Social	13,500	14,100	13,800	-4.3	-2.2
GOVERNMENT	54,000	59,200	53,100	-8.8	1.7
Federal	10,600	10,500	10,200	1.0	3.9
State	15,700	16,900	15,100	-7.1	4.0
State Education	5,000	6,200	5,000	-19.4	.0
Local	27,700	31,800	27,800	-12.9	-.4
Local Education	12,500	17,100	12,900	-26.9	-3.1

TABLE 2 (Continued)

SIOUX FALLS SMSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	55,200	56,100	54,200	-1.6	1.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2,600	2,300	2,200	13.0	18.2
MANUFACTURING	8,600	8,500	8,000	1.2	7.5
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,400	4,500	4,600	-2.2	-4.3
TRADE	15,300	15,400	15,400	-.6	-.6
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,800	4,800	.0	.0
Retail Trade	10,500	10,600	10,600	-.9	-.9
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,100	4,100	4,000	.0	2.5
SERVICES	14,300	14,400	14,100	-.7	1.4
GOVERNMENT	5,900	6,900	5,900	-14.5	.0

The figures in this table include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

An increase of 700 employees in the construction industry and slight gains in manufacturing and finance/insurance/real estate were more than offset by a seasonal decline of 5,800 in state and local education employees in July. The net result was a statewide drop of 4,600 in total nonagricultural wage and salary employment from June to July.

Compared with July a year ago, employees on nonagricultural payrolls increased by 3,100 or 1.3 percent. It was the third consecutive yearly increase, after a three year decline. A large part of the increase was in the mining industry where 1,300 employees were idled last year due to a strike. Employment in that industry is now up to a normal level of about 3,000 workers.

The construction industry had the second largest percentage employment increase since last year. It was up 500 workers or 5.4 percent.

Despite a layoff at a meat packing plant, manufacturing had the next largest percentage increase among the major industries. Employment increased 2.4 percent or 600 workers since last year. Most of this increase was centered in fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing.

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing	299.43	310.90	314.08	41.3	41.9	41.6	7.25	7.42	7.55
Durable Goods	285.38	277.30	273.50	41.6	40.6	40.7	6.86	6.83	6.73
Nondurable Goods	315.24	345.10	355.71	41.1	43.3	42.6	7.67	7.97	8.35
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing	355.61	379.99	398.71	45.3	48.1	44.4	7.85	7.90	8.98

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

1967=100	June 1983	May 1983	June 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
All items	298.1	297.1	290.6	.3	2.6
Food & Beverages	284.7	285.0	280.2	-.1	1.6
Housing	323.1	321.9	317.5	.4	1.8
Apparel	195.6	196.1	190.8	-.3	2.5
Transportation	298.3	296.2	292.8	.7	1.9
Medical Care	355.4	354.3	326.4	.3	8.9
Entertainment	245.4	244.8	235.6	.2	4.2

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982
Sex, Total	2 632	2 807	4 781	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1 355	1 489	2 499	51.5	53.0	52.3
Female	1 277	1 318	2 282	48.5	47.0	47.7
Race, Total	2 632	2 807	4 781	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2 193	2 345	3 755	83.3	83.5	78.5
Nonwhite	439	462	1 026	16.7	16.5	21.5
Age, Total	2 632	2 807	4 781	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1 947	2 101	3 658	74.0	74.8	76.5
Over 45	685	706	1 123	26.0	25.2	23.5
[2] Industry, Total	2 632	2 807	4 781	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	28	30	167	1.1	1.1	3.5
Construction	239	356	473	9.1	12.7	9.9
Manufacturing	422	436	1 461	16.0	15.5	30.6
Transportation & Public Utilities	82	114	170	3.1	4.1	3.6
Trade	747	776	993	28.4	27.6	20.8
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67	63	85	2.5	2.2	1.7
Services	778	773	1 067	29.6	27.5	22.3
Government	269	259	365	10.2	9.2	7.6
[2] Occupation, Total	2 632	2 807	4 781	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	532	568	725	20.2	20.2	15.2
Clerical and Sales	601	588	915	22.8	20.9	19.1
Services	460	463	663	17.5	16.5	13.9
Processing	136	126	293	5.2	4.5	6.1
Machine Trade	128	129	255	4.9	4.6	5.3
Benchwork	93	146	641	3.5	5.2	13.4
Structural Work	394	482	780	15.0	17.2	16.3
Other	288	305	509	10.9	10.9	10.7
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	2 632	2 807	4 781	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	471	490	1 140	17.9	17.5	23.8
3-4 Weeks	318	441	607	12.1	15.7	12.7
5-14 Weeks	1 118	992	2 013	42.5	35.3	42.1
15 Weeks & Over	725	884	1 021	27.5	31.5	21.4

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Initial Claims	1 642	2 552	3 361	-35.7	-51.1
Weeks Claimed	10 912	13 951	23 106	-21.8	-52.8
Amount of Benefit Payments	$1 007 138	$1 404 922	$2 119 057	-28.3	-52.5
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance	$9 549 900	$7 718 900	$8 977 500	23.7	6.4
JOB SERVICE					
Applicants Available (New and Renewals)	4 358	7 853	4 852	-44.5	-10.2
Nonag Placements	4 512	6 278	3 552	-28.1	27.0
Nonag Job Openings	3 727	6 016	4 085	-38.0	-8.8

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers, social and training program planners, business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW:

- South Dakota's labor force participation rose from 56.2 percent in 1970 to 61.6 percent in 1980, and
- the population of Pierre increased 23.4 percent from 1970 to 1980?

(These facts are found in the newly published South Dakota Annual Planning Report).

DID YOU KNOW:

- 12 South Dakota counties showed an increase in employment in 1982, and
- In the fourth quarter of 1982, the average wage for all employees covered by unemployment insurance was $258.13?

(These facts are found in the South Dakota ES-202 report of employment and wages covered by unemployment insurance).

For this and other information contact:

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WOMEN IN SOUTH DAKOTA'S LABOR FORCE

In the ten years from 1970 to 1980, the number of women in the South Dakota labor force increased by 46.5 percent, while the number of men increased by 13.6 percent.

This represents a total of 129,407 women workers, an increase of 41,047 from 1970, and a total of 188,506 men in the workforce, an increase of 22,594 from 1970.

According to the 1980 Census, 49.3 percent of South Dakota women and 75.4 percent of South Dakota men participated in the labor force -- the working population 16 years and older. Percentages have changed from the 1970 rates of 38.2 for women and 75.0 for men in South Dakota.

Women have the highest labor force participation rate (the percentage of the female population in the labor force) in Hughes County and the lowest in Sanborn County. The following table shows the counties with the highest and lowest labor force participation rates for women in South Dakota.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES

Highest Rates		Lowest Rates	
Hughes	47.0%	Sanborn	27.7%
Todd	46.7	Harding	27.9
Yankton	45.6	Faulk	28.4
Brown	44.7	Aurora	31.5
Clay	44.6	Jones	31.6

Women have made noticeable gains in managerial and professional related occupations, but the median income in South Dakota remains highest for men. From 1970 to 1980 median incomes for males rose from $5,811 to $9,705 and for females, from $2,533 to $4,009.

The following counties have the highest and lowest median female incomes according to the 1980 Census.

COUNTIES WITH HIGHEST AND LOWEST MEDIAN INCOMES FOR FEMALES IN 1980

Highest	Income	Lowest	Income
Hughes	$6,063	Corson	$2,769
Stanley	5,403	Campbell	2,787
Minnehaha	4,987	Clay	2,888
Todd	4,712	McPherson	2,960
Pennington	4,603	Miner	2,986

There are several reasons why women's income is below that of men's. Women enter and leave the labor force at various times to raise families. This gives less job tenure and therefore, generally lower pay.

Many women also work in the services sector. Jobs in the services sector tend to be lower pay-lower skill and/or part-time jobs, which account for the lower median income for females in South Dakota.

The above table shows median income for all female workers, but when looking at the median income of year-round, full-time workers, discrepancies still exist. The median income for male year-round, full-time workers is $13,454 and for females, $8,313. In South Dakota the percentage of year-round, full-time workers for males is 55.2 percent and for women 26.0 percent.

Women in South Dakota have increased their level of participation in all industries. Shifts are noticeable within the distribution of the female workforce toward jobs in manufacturing, up 3.1 percent, and finance, insurance and real estate, up 1.9 percent in the years from 1970 to 1980. Although the majority of women in the labor force have jobs in the services sector, they have shifted away from services sector jobs by 3.7 percent during these ten years.

Published Monthly by the South Dakota Department of Labor

TABLE 1

LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	August 1983[1]				August 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
United States	113 578 000	103 157 000	10 411 000	9.2[3]	111 887 000	101 177 000	10 710 000	9.6[3]
South Dakota	337 400	323 100	14 300	4.2	340 600	324 300	16 300	4.8
Sioux Falls MSA	64 229	62 153	2 076	3.2	63 047	60 476	2 571	4.1
Aurora	1 584	1 550	34	2.1	1 604	1 571	33	2.1
Beadle	9 152	8 622	530	5.8	9 972	9 482	490	4.9
Bennett	1 275	1 199	76	6.0	1 297	1 254	43	3.3
Bon Homme	3 626	3 495	131	3.6	3 650	3 509	141	3.9
Brookings	14 281	13 479	802	5.6	14 618	13 841	777	5.3
Brown	19 139	18 162	977	5.1	20 032	18 950	1082	5.4
Brule	3 299	3 182	117	3.5	3 267	3 186	81	2.5
Buffalo	504	439	65	12.9	579	450	129	22.3
Butte	3 995	3 820	175	4.4	4 144	3 935	209	5.0
Campbell	892	873	19	2.1	978	945	33	3.4
Charles Mix	3 943	3 740	203	5.1	4 222	3 974	248	5.9
Clark	2 231	2 014	217	9.7	2 242	2 053	189	8.4
Clay	6 030	5 795	235	3.9	6 075	5 783	292	4.8
Codington	9 776	9 311	465	4.8	10 379	9 709	670	6.5
Corson	1 372	1 218	154	11.2	1 417	1 237	180	12.7
Custer	2 969	2 877	92	3.1	3 118	2 994	124	4.0
Davison	9 435	9 154	281	3.0	9 709	9 379	330	3.4
Day	3 268	3 139	129	3.9	3 313	3 152	161	4.9
Deuel	2 403	2 290	113	4.7	2 362	2 270	92	3.9
Dewey	1 870	1 642	228	12.2	1 841	1 627	214	11.6
Douglas	1 901	1 839	62	3.3	1 916	1 842	74	3.9
Edmunds	2 134	2 062	72	3.4	2 127	2 051	76	3.6
Fall River	3 456	3 315	141	4.1	3 364	3 186	178	5.3
Faulk	1 333	1 296	37	2.8	1 445	1 417	28	1.9
Grant	4 892	4 706	186	3.8	4 549	4 380	169	3.7
Gregory	2 625	2 563	62	2.4	2 695	2 630	65	2.4
Haakon	1 313	1 274	39	3.0	1 441	1 318	123	8.5
Hamlin	2 090	2 035	55	2.6	2 209	2 119	90	4.1
Hand	2 131	2 082	49	2.3	2 176	2 143	33	1.5
Hanson	1 260	1 196	64	5.1	1 176	1 139	37	3.1

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

3 The seasonally adjusted rates which were announced by the national government were 9.5 and 9.9. The data in this table are not seasonally adjusted.

TABLE 1 (Continued)
LABOR FORCE / EMPLOYMENT / UNEMPLOYMENT

	August 1983[1]				August 1982			
	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate	Labor Force[2]	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
Harding	851	837	14	1.6	821	798	23	2.8
Hughes	7 921	7 635	286	3.6	7 872	7 573	299	3.8
Hutchinson	4 532	4 391	141	3.1	4 663	4 482	181	3.9
Hyde	918	872	46	5.0	830	813	17	2.0
Jackson	1 303	1 238	65	5.0	1 221	1 176	45	3.7
Jerauld	1 336	1 318	18	1.3	1 380	1 354	26	1.9
Jones	721	703	18	2.5	763	746	17	2.2
Kingsbury	3 514	3 390	124	3.5	3 510	3 403	107	3.0
Lake	5 284	4 968	316	6.0	5 589	5 285	304	5.4
Lawrence	9 704	9 294	410	4.2	8 713	8 197	516	5.9
Lincoln	6 174	5 953	221	3.6	6 275	5 985	290	4.6
Lyman	1 573	1 499	74	4.7	1 645	1 558	87	5.3
McCook	3 035	2 865	170	5.6	3 157	3 021	136	4.3
McPherson	1 698	1 645	53	3.1	1 744	1 673	71	4.1
Marshall	2 068	1 971	97	4.7	2 217	2 031	186	8.4
Meade	6 145	5 938	207	3.4	5 954	5 715	239	4.0
Mellette	749	684	65	8.7	719	669	50	7.0
Miner	1 783	1 702	81	4.5	1 830	1 770	60	3.3
Minnehaha	64 229	62 153	2 076	3.2	63 047	60 476	2 571	4.1
Moody	3 634	3 509	125	3.4	3 710	3 577	133	3.6
Pennington	37 902	36 347	1 555	4.1	38 511	36 749	1 762	4.6
Perkins	2 432	2 319	113	4.6	2 340	2 289	51	2.2
Potter	1 896	1 818	78	4.1	1 984	1 922	62	3.1
Roberts	4 318	4 143	175	4.1	4 386	4 091	295	6.7
Sanborn	1 362	1 313	49	3.6	1 423	1 335	88	6.2
Shannon	2 425	1 987	438	18.1	2 638	2 075	563	21.3
Spink	3 843	3 728	115	3.0	3 982	3 912	70	1.8
Stanley	1 169	1 137	32	2.7	1 108	1 044	64	5.8
Sully	765	740	25	3.3	774	757	17	2.2
Todd	1 720	1 527	193	11.2	1 805	1 544	261	14.5
Tripp	3 543	3 449	94	2.7	3 385	3 287	98	2.9
Turner	4 229	4 104	125	3.0	4 188	4 033	155	3.7
Union	7 094	6 762	332	4.7	7 015	6 632	383	5.5
Walworth	3 110	2 985	125	4.0	3 067	2 921	146	4.8
Yankton	9 111	8 736	375	4.1	9 412	9 018	394	4.2
Ziebach	1 159	1 058	101	8.7	1 024	897	127	12.4

1 Preliminary data subject to revision.

2 Labor Force estimates include employed and unemployed civilians 16 years old and older by place of residence.

EMPLOYMENT FACTS

South Dakota's unemployment rate dropped to 4.2 percent in August from 4.8 percent in July. The second straight monthly decline pushed the rate to another new low for the year and well below the record-setting high in January of 7.7 percent. It was the lowest August rate since 1979 when a pre-recession percentage of 2.8 was recorded.

The 14,300 South Dakotans unemployed in August compared with 16,500 in July and 24,100 in January. While much of the decline since January was seasonal, a comparison with the year-ago rate of 4.8 percent indicates improvement in the jobless picture in South Dakota. Increased hiring in most industries, particularly construction and manufacturing, has caused the amount of unemployment compensation paid during the month to fall to $1.0 million from $1.4 million one year ago. As a result, the unemployment trust fund balance rose to $12.2 million at the end of August--up nearly $2 million from the previous year and the highest balance since November 1980. Although this picture could change in the coming months, the unemployment situation in South Dakota looked good in August.

Total employment in South Dakota was 323,100 in August. That was slightly lower than the year-ago figure of 324,300. This decline was probably the result of fewer hired farm workers employed in August. Acreage reductions under the PIK program have lessened the demand for temporary farm labor during the harvest this year.

TABLE 2

SOUTH DAKOTA NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	234,400	235,000	230,900	-.3	1.5
MINING	3,000	3,000	1,600	.0	87.5
CONSTRUCTION	10,100	9,700	9,000	4.1	12.2
MANUFACTURING	26,400	26,200	25,300	.8	4.3
Durable Goods	13,600	13,600	12,200	.0	11.5
Fabricated Metals & Machinery	8,600	8,700	7,400	-1.1	16.2
Nondurable Goods	12,800	12,600	13,100	1.6	-2.3
Food & Kindred Products	7,500	7,500	8,200	.0	-8.5
Paper, Printing & Publishing	2,500	2,500	2,500	.0	.0
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	11,100	12,000	12,500	-7.5	-11.2
Transportation	6,500	6,600	6,900	-1.5	-5.8
Communication & Public Utilities	4,600	5,400	5,600	-14.8	-17.9
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	64,100	63,500	63,900	.9	.3
Wholesale Trade	16,900	17,000	16,800	-.6	.6
Durable Goods	7,700	7,800	7,700	-1.3	.0
Nondurable Goods	9,200	9,200	9,100	.0	1.1
Retail Trade	47,200	46,500	47,100	1.5	.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	12,100	12,100	12,100	.0	.0
SERVICES	55,000	54,200	54,700	1.5	.5
Hotels, Amuse., Pers. & Business	15,900	15,800	15,900	.6	.0
Medical and Health	22,100	21,900	22,200	.9	-.5
Educational, Membership & Social	13,700	13,200	13,700	3.8	.0
GOVERNMENT	52,600	54,300	51,800	-3.1	1.5
Federal	10,600	10,600	10,200	.0	3.9
State	14,300	15,700	14,300	-8.9	.0
State Education	5,900	5,000	6,000	18.0	-1.7
Local	27,700	28,000	27,300	-1.1	1.5
Local Education	12,600	12,800	12,500	-1.6	.8

TABLE 2 (Continued)

SIOUX FALLS MSA (MINNEHAHA COUNTY) NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
TOTAL	55,100	55,300	54,000	-.4	2.0
CONSTRUCTION AND MINING	2,600	2,500	2,200	4.0	18.2
MANUFACTURING	8,700	8,600	8,100	1.2	7.4
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	4,000	4,600	4,600	-13.0	-13.0
TRADE	15,700	15,700	15,300	.0	2.6
Wholesale Trade	4,800	4,900	4,700	-2.0	2.1
Retail Trade	10,900	10,800	10,600	.9	2.8
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE	4,100	4,100	4,000	.0	2.5
SERVICES	14,100	13,900	14,100	1.4	.0
GOVERNMENT	5,900	5,900	5,700	.0	3.5

The figures in Table 2 include almost all nonfarm wage earners (full-time and part-time) but exclude the self-employed. They are derived from a monthly sample survey of South Dakota nonagricultural establishments and include workers on the payroll for the week including the 12th of the month. This table compares the current month's employment totals of the major industry groups to the totals of the previous month and year.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

The workstoppage at Northwestern Bell caused nonagricultural wage and salary employment to slip to 234,400 in August from 235,000 in July. The August figure, however, was higher than the year-ago total number of nonfarm payroll workers, which includes almost all wage earners but excludes the self employed.

The largest employment gain during the past year among the major industries appeared to be in mining. A strike last year, however, idled some 1,300 miners, so the apparent increase this year actually reflects the industry's return to normalcy.

Construction had the next largest employment gain among the major industries. It was up 1,100 at 10,100 as all sectors of the industry showed improvement over the previous year.

Despite a continued layoff at a food processing plant, manufacturing employment was up 4.3 percent in August compared with one year ago. Fabricated metals and machinery manufacturing employers chalked up the largest collective gain in jobs among the different sectors of the industry. The August total for these employers stood at 8,600 compared with 7,400 one year ago.

Retail trade employment, which has been declining for a couple of years, posted a slight increase in August compared with one year ago. The August total of 47,200 compared with 46,500 in July and 47,100 in August 1982.

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1983

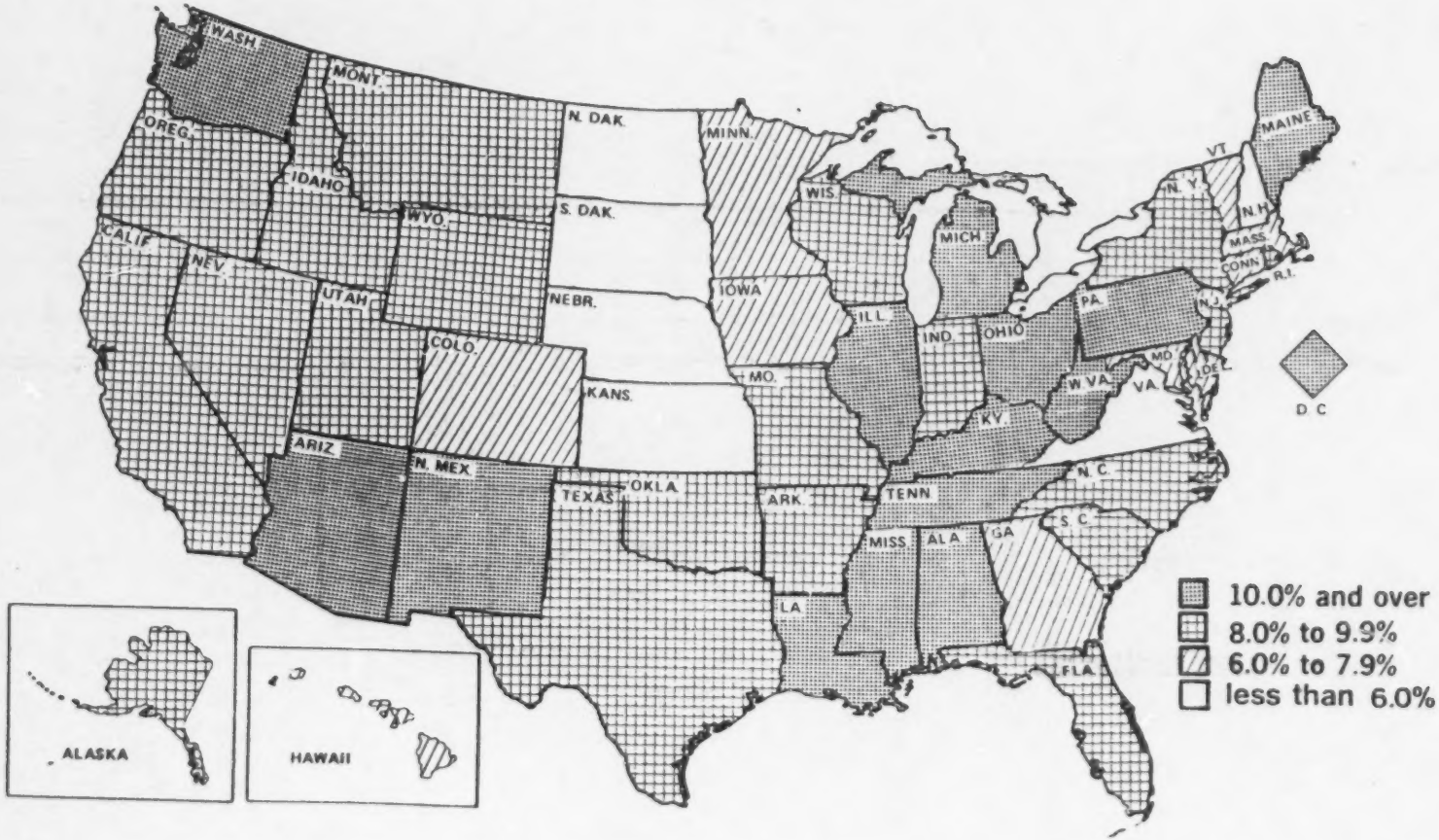

TABLE 3

HOURS AND EARNINGS PRODUCTION WORKERS*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982
South Dakota Statewide									
Manufacturing.....	293.97	299.84	321.14	41.0	41.3	42.2	7.17	7.26	7.61
Durable Goods.....	281.93	281.81	278.36	41.4	41.2	40.4	6.81	6.84	6.89
Nondurable Goods.....	306.99	321.73	363.44	40.5	41.3	44.0	7.58	7.79	8.26
Sioux Falls SMSA									
Manufacturing.....	340.56	353.13	409.20	44.0	45.1	46.5	7.74	7.83	8.80

*Average hours and earnings for production-related workers.

The figures in this table are for production-related workers in the manufacturing industry. The earnings estimates are based on gross pay before deductions and include pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave. They exclude bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period).

TABLE 4

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

	July 1983	June 1983	July 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
1967=100					
All items.....	299.3	298.1	292.2	.4	2.4
Food & Beverages....	284.7	284.7	280.8	.0	1.4
Housing.....	324.5	323.1	319.2	.4	1.7
Apparel.....	195.0	195.6	189.7	-.3	2.8
Transportation.....	300.4	298.3	296.1	.7	1.5
Medical Care.....	357.7	355.4	330.0	.6	8.4
Entertainment.....	246.0	245.4	236.6	.2	4.0

The Consumer Price Index is a widely watched national indicator of inflation. It is a measure of change, over time, in the prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups typically purchased by urban consumers. It measures the change in prices by comparing what a sample "market basket" of goods and services costs today with what the same sample "market basket" cost at an earlier date.

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED[1] - STATEWIDE

	Number			Percent		
	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982
Sex, Total	2 492	2 632	4 112	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	1 244	1 355	2 187	49.9	51.5	53.2
Female	1 248	1 277	1 925	50.1	48.5	46.8
Race, Total	2 492	2 632	4 112	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	2 045	2 193	3 147	82.1	83.3	76.5
Nonwhite	447	439	965	17.9	16.7	23.5
Age, Total	2 492	2 632	4 112	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under 45	1 838	1 947	3 119	73.8	74.0	75.9
Over 45	654	685	993	26.2	26.0	24.1
[2] Industry, Total	2 492	2 632	4 112	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mining	31	28	189	1.2	1.1	4.6
Construction	201	239	392	8.1	9.1	9.5
Manufacturing	436	422	1 146	17.5	16.0	27.9
Transportation & Public Utilities	80	82	157	3.2	3.1	3.8
Trade	681	747	889	27.3	28.4	21.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	67	67	71	2.7	2.5	1.7
Services	758	778	985	30.4	29.6	24.0
Government	238	269	283	9.6	10.2	6.9
[2] Occupation, Total	2 492	2 632	4 112	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional & Managerial	518	532	684	20.8	20.2	16.6
Clerical and Sales	589	601	794	23.6	22.8	19.3
Services	434	460	603	17.4	17.5	14.7
Processing	133	136	215	5.3	5.2	5.2
Machine Trade	109	128	254	4.4	4.9	6.2
Benchwork	111	93	479	4.5	3.5	11.6
Structural Work	340	394	624	13.6	15.0	15.2
Other	258	288	459	10.4	10.9	11.2
Duration of Current Spell of Unemployment						
Total	2 492	2 632	4 112	100.0	100.0	100.0
1-2 Weeks	361	471	677	14.5	17.9	16.5
3-4 Weeks	281	318	495	11.3	12.1	12.0
5-14 Weeks	1 225	1 118	2 004	49.2	42.5	48.7
15 Weeks & Over	625	725	936	25.1	27.5	22.8

[1] The insured unemployed are those unemployed persons who had worked for employers covered by South Dakota's Unemployment Insurance Laws, and who are eligible for unemployment compensation.

[2] Refers to industry and occupation involvement prior to unemployment.

SMSAs Change to MSAs

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) are now known as Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs). There are two ways an area can qualify as an MSA:

1. A city of at least 50,000 total population; or
2. An urbanized area of at least 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000.

The purpose of MSAs is to ensure uniform definition of geographic areas for use by federal statistical agencies.

Minnehaha County which contains the city of Sioux Falls is the only MSA in South Dakota.

TABLE 6

SELECTED LABOR DEPARTMENT ACTIVITIES - STATEWIDE

	Aug. 1983	July 1983	Aug. 1982	Percent Change From Last Month	Percent Change From Last Year
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
Initial Claims.....	1 490	1 642	2 188	-9.3	-31.9
Weeks Claimed.....	11 212	10 912	16 121	2.7	-30.5
Amount of Benefit Payments.....	$1 009 181	$1 007 138	$1 430 614	.2	-29.5
Unemployment Trust Fund Balance...	$12 213 800	$9 549 900	$10 331 800	27.9	18.2
JOB SERVICE					
Applicants Available (New and Renewals).....	3 270	4 358	4 704	-25.0	-30.5
Nonag Placements.....	4 573	4 512	4 030	1.4	13.5
Nonag Job Openings.....	4 881	3 727	4 782	31.0	2.1

The data in this table are taken from the records of the State unemployment insurance program and the State Job Service system.

Initial Claims - The total number of first claims for unemployment compensation.

Weeks Claimed - The total number of weeks for which claimants received compensation under the State Unemployment Insurance Program.

Amount of Benefit Payments - The total amount of money paid to claimants through our State Program.

Unemployment Trust Fund Balance - The fund to which all required Unemployment Insurance Taxes are paid and from which all benefits to claimants are paid.

Applicants Available (New and Renewals) - The total number of different individuals who registered or renewed their applications for work at Job Service offices in the State.

Nonag Placements - A count of the number of times during the month that Job Service applicants were hired by nonfarm employers.

Nonag Job Openings - A count of new job openings received during the month by South Dakota Job Service offices from nonfarm employers.

The Research and Statistics Section of the South Dakota Department of Labor collects, analyzes and publishes information concerning the economy, labor market and population characteristics. This information can be very important to economic developers, social and training program planners, business, education and government administrators.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION AVAILABLE

DID YOU KNOW???

DID YOU KNOW IN SOUTH DAKOTA:

- the number of women employed in managerial and professional occupations increased 52.7 percent between 1970 and 1980; and
- the number of women in the labor force grew from 88,333 to 129,407, an increase of 46.5 perdent between 1970 and 1980.

(These facts are found in the U.S. Department of Commerce News, August 22, 1983.)

DID YOU KNOW:

- 2,210 South Dakota women between the ages of 30-34 have completed 16 years of school; and
- the county with the highest percentage of women in its labor force is Hughes County at 47.0 percent; and
- the county with the lowest percentage of women in its labor force is Sanborn County at 27.7 percent?

(These figures are found in Labor Market Information For Affirmative Action Programs 1983, a South Dakota Department of Labor publication.)

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